SATURDAY NIGHT

NHL Captains Pick 1952 All-Stars

by H. H. Roxborough

What Happened in Indonesia?

by Herbert Steinhouse

MARCH 22, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 24

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dropping "Dominion"

MICHAEL BARKWAY, in his article, Feb. 23, "Britain Drops 'Dominion'", says, "Everyone has realized for some time that the (royal) titles need changing." If he means that everyone realizes "Dominions" must be dropped, I challenge him to produce evidence, not merely that "everyone" thinks as he does, but that any substantial body of opinion outside the Canadian Liberal party (with some CCF-ers and Quebec Nationalists) wants anything of the kind. The Liberal party has for some time been cherishing delusions of grandeur: "*Le peuple canadien, c'est moi!*" But when it starts to take in the whole Commonwealth, or the whole world, it is just too much.

Perhaps Mr. Barkway hasn't seen the Gallup poll on the related subject of keeping "Dominion" as the title of this country. It shows only 32 per cent of Canadians want it dropped, while 45 per cent want it kept, and 23 per cent have no opinion. In every part of the country except Quebec a majority want it kept, and even in Quebec 15 per cent want it kept, and 32 per cent have no opinion. When less than a third of Canadians want "Dominion" dropped here, it is not very likely that "everyone" wants "Dominions" dropped from the royal titles.

Ottawa, Ont. EUGENE FORSEY

Immigrant Engineers

BEING an immigrant from South Africa, I was very interested in your article "Our Growing Immigration is Everyone's Business". Whereas I concur thoroughly with its main theme, there is one point which has aroused my ire, namely the grouping of "engineers" with "electricians, mechanics, lumbermen and miners," and their omission from the ranks of the professional men.

I am sure that Professor Friedmann's colleagues in the School of Engineering at the University of Toronto agree with me on this point.

I have enjoyed reading SATURDAY NIGHT for the past two years and it is in my opinion far superior to any of its type published in South Africa.

Toronto, Ont. M. PRICE

Paying for the Seaway

IN A *Saturday Evening Post* editorial on the St. Lawrence Seaway in March 1 issue the writer says "As to Canada's threat to build the Seaway alone, there are commentators who say that any time a country wants to spend its own money, with no contributions from the United States—that we must see, if strictly from amazement".

A few facts might be of help in this sad case of money myopia. In an address to the Royal Canadian Institute here last December, Guy A. Lindsay, Director of the Special Projects Branch of the Canadian Department of Transport, said: "A summation of the cost of the various sections of the Waterway to date shows that Canada has spent nearly $300 million and the United States $93 million. The significance of these figures can be appreciated when it is realized that over 50 per cent of Canada's expenditures were made during the period when our population was less than 75 per cent of what it is today and when each construction dollar represented at least four of today's dollars. In fact, Canada's capital expenditure to date on the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes navigation route expressed in terms of today's dollars is not far from one billion dollars. This might be borne in mind when we come to consideration of what will be required of Canada for the Deep Waterway now planned. This will certainly cost Canada less than $300 million."

The figure refers to the All-Canadian Waterway alone; not to power.

I trust the *SEP* will soon recover from its amazement.

Toronto, Ont. ROD YOUNG

Montreal Morals

BEING the person mentioned in Father Plante's article in the last issue of *Relations* as his informant, I would like to correct the "distressing" impression that may be caused by your conclusions on the figures given by him.

(1) Father Plante when speaking of Montreal had in mind "Greater Montreal" with a population of 1,728,857 as shown in the Montreal Directory.

(2) Stating that the number of dwellings occupied by these couples could be more than 50,000 which figures are actually mine, does not necessarily imply that in each and every such dwelling there are two persons having official residence therein. For instance, a person may well have his residence with his family and still have at his disposal a dwelling and sometimes more which he may use only at intervals or have it occupied by a concubine. Again a person, a man or a woman, wishing not to live with his or her family or any relative of his or hers may occupy a dwelling for the main purpose of concubinage.

(3) It would be illogical and in my mind entirely improper to deduce from Father Plante's statement that persons living in concubinage would include those who are in the legal state of matrimony but having no children even if they do abstain from getting any.

(4) From the preceding remark I feel it is useless to comment on your last but not less brilliant suggestion made to our Prime Minister.

Montreal HUGUES DE GRENOBLES

Correction

THE italicized portion of the following was inadvertently omitted from a paragraph in the article "The Doukhobors Can Be Won Over", by Nicholas Ignatieff, on Page 20 of Feb. 23 issue: "It [diversity] insures better and more sincere citizenship, for the person who can discard easily one set of loyalties and ideals *for personal advancement does not necessarily make the best or most stable citizen.*"

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: Those who think Eisenhower has the Presidency of the U.S. sewed up are discounting the support of Old Guard Republicans for Taft, says L. L. L. GOLDEN, reporting the U.S. political scene . . . People who can't afford lawyers can take advantage of legal aid clinics, which will review their problems, and appoint a lawyer to help them in court, if they need it, says SHAUN DURNEY . . . Pat Conroy, as Canadian labor attaché in Washington, may bring more independence to Canadian unions that now take their leadership from U.S. bosses, says MICHAEL BARKWAY, Associate Editor . . . Vancouver is the fisherman's paradise. JOHN PINTAIL LILLINGTON, Outdoors Editor of *The Vancouver Daily Province*, tells why . . . The Canadian Underwriters Association and the Canadian Underwriters Laboratories are continually evolving new fire-protecting techniques, says Assistant Editor MICHAEL YOUNG . . . BERNICE COFFEY, Woman's Editor, discusses the role of the businessman's wife in Canada . . . Critic PAUL DUVAL discusses two art exhibitions and their influence.

COVER: Both BETTY BLACK and the suit she wears are products of British Columbia. Facts about Betty: Studied fashion illustration but turned to modelling when she found the West lacking in opportunities for eager young illustrators. Her first modelling assignment came about by chance five years ago when she was on vacation in London, England. She's 23 years of age. Married recently, she is Mrs. W. D. Stokvis in private life. Facts about her suit: Made by Fitwell, of two-toned grey worsted and although not what is known to the trade as a classic *tailleur*, it holds to the uncluttered look which is a trademark of BC fashions. Our cover shows Betty and suit in front of Vancouver's Marine Building.—*Photo by Eric Skipsey*.

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OTTAWA VIEW

LISBON PRESS RELEASE WAS UNFORTUNATE

by Michael Barkway

OBSERVERS as little left-wing as George Drew, as sober as the London *Times*, and as perspicacious as the London *Economist*, have all criticized the press release from Lisbon which talked about 50 divisions in 1952. The release seemed to be designed to influence the U.S. Congress rather than to give a sober report to the rest of the alliance or to impress the Russians. It came from Averell Harriman, and reported the conclusion of the very valuable exercise of the Three Wise Men and their supporting committee of Finance Ministers. It did say: "NATO nations agreed to provide approximately 50 divisions *in appropriate degrees of combat readiness*" during 1952.

The trick is in the italicized words. The critics have talked—Drew did, as well as Coldwell—as though this meant doubling the present number of divisions in Europe during this year. They are right to say that this would be impossible. But this isn't what it means.

The military leaders are not thinking only of troops standing permanently under arms in Europe. They are worried about the troops they could field within the first few days and weeks after war started. And this depends on equipment more than men. Trained reservists can be called to the colors very quickly in all European countries. With a little more delay they can be raised in North America. But they are no use unless uniforms, arms and equipment are ready.

The Lisbon commitment was to have everything ready this year so that about 50 divisions could be put into the field within a certain stated number of days after an attack. In this sense it is a feasible and necessary goal.

CCF Attacks NATO

THE CCF PARTY has a troublesome group of left-wing extremists which has always wanted to oppose the North Atlantic Treaty. When the party's national council called the Lisbon decisions of NATO "irresponsible and disastrous", many people thought this left-wing fringe had taken over. Some Conservative newspapers reported that the CCF had adopted a Communist, or at least a Bevanist, line.

It has not done so; nor has the left-wing group taken over. M. J. Coldwell, the party's experienced parliamentary leader, would not himself have used flashy words like "irresponsible and disastrous", but he does believe NATO took a wrong turn in the militaristic direction at Lisbon. He thinks the military goals announced there will "endanger the economic and social welfare of the world." "I believe," he told the Commons, "that that is exactly what the Kremlin is banking on—the collapse of the Western European countries."

There is no Communist influence in this. Lester Pearson and other members of the Government have repeatedly warned that in our haste to rearm we must not upset the economic stability of European countries which are pretty near the edge already.

It isn't therefore the motives of the CCF that are wrong but their facts. If NATO had been doing what they think it has been doing, their criticism might be valid. But it hasn't.

Chose Wrong Moment

COLDWELL in attacking the Lisbon decisions on military goals hinted that he has been saying only what a good many people in other parties would like to say. He is probably right: the Government also is aware of influential opinion critical of these rearmament goals. But the CCF has chosen precisely the wrong moment for its attack. While Coldwell was saying "NATO has fallen too completely under the military," U.S. columnist Walter Lippman was saying that Lisbon put the soldiers back into their place.

The truth is between the two. Lisbon completed the job started at Ottawa in September. The job was to bring the military requirements into line with what the civilian economies could stand. The plans agreed at Lisbon were examined more thoroughly from this point of view than any previous NATO plans. They came not just from the soldiers but from the civilian examiners (Harriman-Monnet-Plowden); and all the Governments agreed that they represented what could be done—financially and economically—this year. Contrary to Coldwell's contention, social and economic considerations have never been less subordinate to the military.

The three-page communiqué, besides the sentence about 50 divisions, also says: "Adequate defensive strength can be created and maintained only if the economic and social foundation in each country remains sound and healthy." This is exactly what Coldwell and many other Canadians (including SATURDAY NIGHT) have always tried to say, and NATO is really acting on it for the first time.

Has RPM Law Worked?

THE GOVERNMENT has no statistical studies of the effect of its controversial law banning resale price

ELECTED DIRECTOR

JAMES HUNTER, F.F.A., F.S.A.

The Continental Life Insurance Company, Head Office, Toronto, has announced the election of James Hunter, F.F.A., F.S.A., General Manager, to the Board of Directors.

maintenance. Studies are being set up, but they will not yield useful statistical data for some months yet.

Authorities differ about how much effect the law has had in bringing prices down; but nobody ever claimed that it would have quick results. One of the results dreaded by opponents of the legislation has been noticeably absent; there is no evidence of genuine "loss-leaders". Moreover, the stores that have been cutting prices most have not been the big stores but the small ones. Most striking reductions have been on electrical appliances—but in the form of special offers rather than reduction of list prices.

ONE ADVANTAGE of these special offers, some of them still masquerading as trade-ins, is that they frustrate the consumer credit restrictions. The special reduction always comes off, and often eliminates, the legal requirement for a one-third down payment.

Some observers think they detect the beginnings of a significant change in retailers' outlook which was not possible under resale price maintenance. Instead of pressuring manufacturers to give them a larger margin on price-maintained lines, they may soon be pressuring manufacturers to reduce the price.

The *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, which was among the most rabid opponents of the RPM legislation, took up Fred McGregor's challenge that some independent retail druggists were inefficient merchandisers. It had an independent survey made, and this reported unfavorably on "the marked absence of initiative and persuasive effort". A recent issue of the *Journal* said: "Generally speaking sales people were credited with giving the appearance of 'laxity' resulting in failure to secure attention or 'create customers' interest'."

The *Pharmaceutical Journal's* article urges druggists to take the criticism to heart. It says: "The solution to the problem of vanishing net profits is in our hands. Whether we successfully solve this problem depends entirely on our ability to increase unit sales by at least the extent of another 15 per cent in total gross dollar sales."

Warning to Lobbyists

THE WARNING given here a couple of weeks ago against high pressure lobbying was strikingly confirmed by the House of Commons' response to Finance Minister Abbott's speech on the subject. What pressure groups often seem to forget is that every MP learns in his first few months to distinguish between genuine personal conviction and organized campaigns. The sheaf of telegrams in identical words, distributed, dispatched and paid for by a central organization, doesn't impress him. The suggestion in the circular from the Federation of Automobile Dealers' Associations that MP's would support their cause in return for free publicity shocked the House.

Abbott said "The Finance Minister is particularly allergic to both pressure and pressure groups." So are most members.

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FLORIDA JOURNEY

LET'S SHOW THE YANKS

by B. K. Sandwell

En route to Jacksonville.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to motor for more than a hundred miles in the United States without being impressed by the evidences of immense military activity. Vast areas of practically every state are devoted to military training and experimental work. One of the prime requirements for warfare in the atomic age is a great deal of space for manoeuvring, for artillery practice and for experimentation, and the U.S. being well supplied with what used to be regarded as waste land is exceptionally fortunate in this respect.

But it is not merely the area devoted to warfare that impresses the visitor, it is also the enormous numbers of the uniformed personnel. In that respect the contrast between Canada and the United States today is almost as striking as the contrast between the United States and Canada in 1940. That was the last year in which I did any extensive travelling in the territory of the Republic, my object on that occasion being to convince the Americans that the war in which Canada was then engaged was not one in which they could afford to be disinterested.

I am not altogether surprised that American visitors to Canada today get the feeling that Canada is not putting out 100 per cent of its potential energy; and they do not reflect that this is merely the 1940 situation reversed because they never remember that Canada was in the war in 1940. It would certainly, however, be better for relations between the two countries if Canada were a little more demonstrative about what she actually is doing in the interests of the common defence.

THE AMERICANS have a very strong instinct to make a show out of everything that they do. They were, after all, the inventors of the three-ring circus. They want to play everything up to the top of its capacity. The Canadian instinct is to play everything down, and there are times when it is not a good instinct. The thing for Canada to play up at the moment is obviously military preparedness, and it is a great pity that the St. Lawrence channel development has not been played up on the sole ground of its vital importance for defence. It is true that it will not be of much value for defence next year or even the year after that; but neither will a great deal of what the Americans are doing, and no American thinks that the world will be a place of guaranteed peace by 1955.

If we were to tout the spectacle of a courageous little Canada of only 14 million people preparing to tackle all alone, in the interests of the common safety, one of the most ambitious engineering jobs in the world, we should get much more credit and probably in the long run a lot of assistance.

A great many of the most impressive military undertakings in the U.S. are on main motor highways. That is unfortunately not the case with Canada, which is not criscrossed like most of the United States, so that few Americans, and not too many Canadians, get anywhere near most of our big defence establishments.

I HAVE just been travelling down a six-lane highway from Columbus, Georgia, of which I should think about 30 miles ran straight through an enormous military reservation. The only exits in all this area were by guarded gates into the military territory; the only crossings were overpasses from one military area to the other, with no access from the public right of way. The highway was swarming with military convoys, all preceded and followed by motorized military guards. It is no doubt all very necessary and efficient, but it is also jolly good advertising; it makes it plain to the meanest intelligence that here is a nation able and determined to be the greatest military power on earth. The Pentagon building is another brilliant combination of utility and publicity.

What has Canada to show as the place where the military might of the second strongest nation in North America is managed and controlled? Canada needs a military Barnum.

Casual purchase...

SHE'S REACHING for some small change — perhaps to pay for a cup of coffee, or some candy, or her favorite magazine. It's the kind of casual purchase we all make every day.

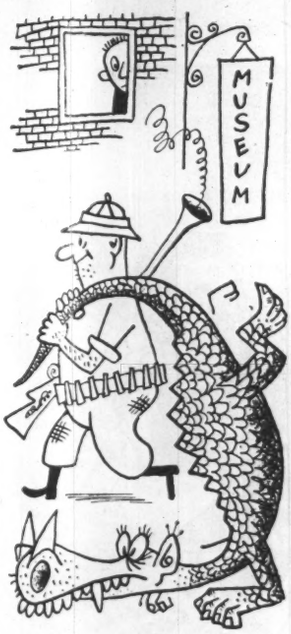
You may not think of your telephone bill in just the same way. Yet the *daily* cost of telephone service is a "small change" purchase too. The most anybody pays for a home telephone is 18¢ a day; most people pay considerably less.

Measure this cost against the value of your telephone's round-the-clock convenience... the way it saves you steps, time, money. Think, too, how its usefulness has grown. You can reach twice as many people as ten years ago; and more telephones are going in all the time.

Few home necessities mean as much as your telephone, or match it for all-round value.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

"Wotta Man" by Gosh



And man, wotta lot of pleasure you're missing if you haven't tried the one ale made especially for a man's taste—Labatt's India Pale Ale! It's a real old-time ale brewed by John Labatt to Labatt's famous family recipe for India Pale Ale. Mellow, full-flavoured and satisfying, it's a man's drink. Try it next time and you'll know what we mean. Ask for Labatt's* India Pale Ale. Brewed only by John Labatt Limited.

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LETTERS

CONTINUED FROM IFC

Freight Rates

AN IMPRESSION not strictly correct, and which may lead to serious misunderstanding of the position of Manitoba, is left by one section of the article on freight rates in Canada in your February 16 issue.

The article is both interesting and constructive. But the discussion of the special low transcontinental rates on traffic from eastern Canada to the Pacific Coast and of the new requirement that rates to the prairies should not exceed the transcontinental rate by more than one-third, refers at one point to the attitude of the "western provinces" and at another point to the attitude of "Prairie MP's".

In both references it is important to draw a distinction between the different parts of western Canada. The situation can probably best be clarified by the use of a small table of figures. The rates quoted are those which apply to steel bars brought in for further fabrication and represent the rates per cwt. in effect prior to the latest rate increase.

Shipment from Hamilton

to	app. dist.	old rate struc.	rate under 1&1/3 rule
	miles	$	$
Winnipeg	1250	1.64	1.64
Edmonton	2150	2.39	1.64
Vancouver	2750	1.23	1.23

It is obvious that the old rate structure is highly inequitable to Winnipeg in that the rate for 2750 miles to Vancouver is much below the rate to Winnipeg which is less than half the distance.

From the point of view of Winnipeg, however, the new structure is even worse. Discrimination as compared to Vancouver remains as bad as ever, and added to that, Edmonton receives the same rate for a 2150 mile haul which Winnipeg has for a 1250 mile haul.

A Winnipeg fabricator shipping into Edmonton, pays $1.41—which is more than the Hamilton to Vancouver rate. The total rate, Hamilton to Winnipeg for fabrication, and then on to Edmonton, is $1.64 plus $1.41, a total of $3.05 . . .

For the purpose of this letter there is no need for further elaboration of the reason for Manitoba's dissatisfaction with the 1 and 1/3 rule.

Winnipeg R. E. MOFFAT
Chairman,
Manitoba Committee on Freight Rates.

Marriage Counselling

WE FEEL slighted. The excellent article on Marriage Counselling which appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT, Jan. 26, made no mention of the Marriage Counselling Clinic of Metropolitan United Church, Edmonton, in the years 1949-52 and sponsored by the "Two-by-Two" Couples Club. The idea was brought from Saskatoon by a couple in the Club who attended Dr. S. R. Laycock's series that was mentioned in the article. The average attendance has been about 70 persons, with a peak of 400 for the 1951 lectures.

Edmonton, Alta. L. R. GUE

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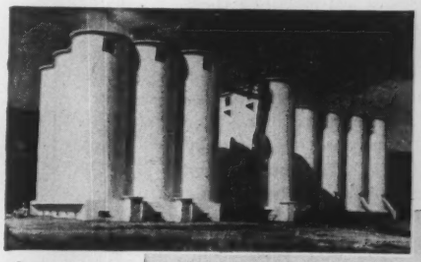
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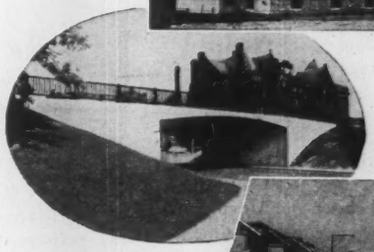
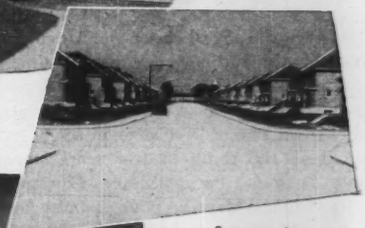

Bridge, Queen's Park Crescent West, Toronto, Ont.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EDITORIALS

CCF'S Nato Criticism Is Sadly Uninformed

THE CCF party has put itself into a ridiculous position in opposing the rearmament goals agreed to by the North Atlantic alliance at Lisbon. The goals which it now wants Canada to oppose are smaller than the goals set last year which it supported with every appearance of conviction. Mr. Pearson was the first responsible minister to say so publicly in his broadcast last week, but close observers had known ever since the Ottawa meeting of NATO last September that the reduction was inevitable.

Whatever the CCF motives—and they are discussed briefly in *Ottawa View* this week—their new policy is irresponsible because it is so sadly uninformed. But the CCF is by no means alone in misunderstanding what NATO has been doing in the last six months, and NATO itself is partly to blame. It might have a case for complete secrecy about military decisions if such secrecy were maintained. But the partial glimpses of military targets which some spokesmen have continually given to the press can only be misleading.

The Government now has a chance to bring good out of evil and to turn the CCF's blunder to real public advantage. It is challenged to show Canadians of all parties not merely that the CCF is wrong, but why it is wrong. Mr. Pearson's broadcast was a good start; but this story needs telling over and over again, and not only by one minister.

Native Bartlett

ANYTHING which aims to enrich our language is a good thing. And now, for the first time, Canadians are presented with a rich sampling from the pungent storehouse of their own past. "Canadian Quotations and Phrases"—Canadian solely let it be remarked—is the result of five years labor of love by Assistant Parliamentary Librarian Robert M. Hamilton. May the book, a hefty but handy volume (McClelland & Stewart, $8.00), bring him rewards in keeping with the literary bounty which he has spread before his native land.

The men who contributed most to the growing up of this nation have always had the time to spare from their labors for the making of peculiarly apt, sometimes biting and always penetrating comment on the scene and people around them. Early critical notice of the book has been in the nature of praise for its value as a work of reference; Bruce Hutchison, who writes an enthusiastic introduction, is nearer to the mark when he recommends to his fellow Canadians a reading from beginning to end. Color in imagery, a mastery of the expletive and an unsurpassed earthiness are among the gifts which our virile forebears have handed down so generously to the generation of today. Hear Sir John A. Macdonald in 1873, beset by the railway problems of the time: "I could lick that man Smith quicker than hell could frizzle a feather."

SATURDAY NIGHT receives the accolade of one quotation (editor emeritus B. K. Sandwell has three) and our own contribution, we must admit, sounds a little Monday-mornish. Lost in time is the reason which prompted our writer of the day (in 1898) to refer to "the most aggressive busybody who ever presided over Rideau Hall." It is as well, perhaps, that the day of personal journalism has vanished with personal politics. But the language of both writer and politician is the poorer for it.

That Age-Old Parental Conflict

A Looser Rein on Chiang

BEHIND the rumor in the U.S. that the Pentagon is going to back Chiang Kai-shek in a landing on the mainland, and the clamor in Britain about a supposed promise by Mr. Churchill to back such an American policy, there appears to be this morsel of solid fact: the Truman Administration is considering withdrawing the orders given to the Seventh Fleet in June 1950 to prevent any such effort.

At that time, when the U.S. was leading a UN landing party into Korea, it was anxious to reassure the Chinese Communists and avert their intervention in Korea. This "neutralization" of the Chinese Nationalists, who were to be protected from the Communists but also prevented from attacking the Communists, was also undoubtedly a concession to Britain, which had switched recognition to Peking and was intent on prying Mao away from Moscow.

This policy lost its main purpose, from the American point of view, when the Chinese Communists went into Korea. The British have come round much more slowly, but today, when it is a question of whether the Communists would honor a truce in Korea and when they will strike in force in Indo-China or Burma, even the London *Economist* admits that it doesn't make sense to guarantee them that they won't be hit at home.

Strategically, there is urgent need for a policy which will limit the Chinese Communist initiative. But politically there is an even greater need to hold the Western coalition together on Far Eastern policy. If British hopes of pulling Mao away from Stalin have faded, they have been replaced by a lively fear of full-scale American involvement on the Chinese mainland, opening the Middle East and Europe to new Soviet adventures. They know something of the pressure which Taft's crying up and down the land to use Chiang's forces and save American boys must have on the Administration in an election year. So their parliamentarians want to know just how much support Churchill promised Truman, while American congressmen demand to know if he promised enough. All in all, it is a situation out of which no one but Stalin can take much satisfaction.

The Two Mr. Masseys

THIS IS an extraordinary suggestion, that the deliberations of Parliament on the recommendations of the "Massey Report" will be hampered by the fact that Mr. Massey will be Governor-General of Canada. Whatever share Mr. Massey had in the preparation of that Report, and it was probably very substantial, was the work of an eminent private citizen of Canada. Whatever anybody in or out of Parliament says about it when the Report is up for discussion will be said

about the work of an eminent private citizen, and may be approving, critical or neutral.

Mr. Massey as Governor-General is an entirely different person. As Governor-General it would have been impossible for him to sit on such a Commission or to share in the making of such a Report. As Governor-General it will be impossible for him to express any opinion on the Report or anything in it, at least to the extent that it concerns the possible actions of any government of Canada; but this limitation does not affect anything that he did before he became Governor-General.

We are quite sure that Mr. Massey has wiped the Report completely from his mind, and will be —officially—neither distressed nor pleased by anything that Mr. Drew, Mr. Duplessis, Mr. Solon Low or Mr. Coldwell may say about it, any more than he would if the Commission had been chaired by President MacKenzie or Dean Levesque. We shall have to get used to the fact that Governors-General in future are going to have a past, and a past in Canada. That is inevitable as soon as you have Canadian Governors-General. So long as they do not take that past with them into Rideau Hall there will be no trouble.

The O.S.A. Catalogue

ONE OF the handsomest exhibition catalogues we have seen is that issued for the current Eightieth Annual Exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists. Printed on heavy coated stock, it incorporates 36 reproductions, illustrating a cross-section of recent painting in the Province. Fittingly, this long-established society has included a "special section" in its 1952 show, devoted to the achievements of the late C. W. Jefferys. The catalogue lists 149 drawings and paintings by Mr. Jefferys included in the memorial show and a short biographical sketch of his activities and achievements.

There have been occasions in the past when we have witnessed OSA exhibitions bogged down in a morass of mediocrity. During those periods, we never quite knew whether to blame the Society's juries or the state of painting during those years. However, recent years have seen a fresh vigor in its affairs and attitudes. The Society's new policy of issuing a well illustrated annual survey of its exhibitions, with format design entrusted to a different member each year, is an attractive exhibit.

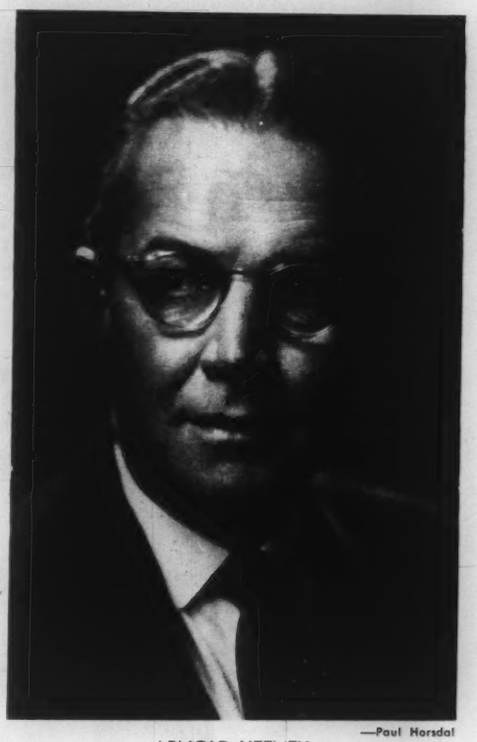
Rochester Gets the Facts

ROCHESTER and Toronto have been good neighbors over the years. The excursion steamers that brought the friends together in a more leisurely era have disappeared but the ball teams are still rivals in international double-headers. The Rochester *Democrat-Chronicle* is an old and good reporter of Ontario and Canada to its readers. Toronto and Rochester high-school teenagers trade debating junkets, tours, symposiums and study groups each year. Last month hands across Lake Ontario got one of the firmest grips yet. The University of Rochester ran a series of lectures by four prominent Canadians for the university staff, student body and Rochester citizenry on what Canada is like these days and what we are up to. It was a prize package of exactly the sort of information we want Americans to know about us.

Citizenship Minister Harris told the Rochester people how we are coming along in world affairs; Principal Cyril James of McGill spoke on our economic potential; Monsieur E. Letellier de Saint-Just of *La Patrie* on our French tradition; Health Minister Paul Martin on our experiments in social legislation. But the series was only pointing up something bigger: an Institute of Canadian Affairs to be conducted next summer. The university is well equipped to undertake such an institute. Practical programs of information like this will help put wild statements by visitors from either country properly in their laugh-provoking category.

Mr Arnold Heeney

FORMER secretaries of Mr. Mackenzie King are still serving Canada in a variety of capacities. One of them, Mr. Ralph Campney, has gone into political life as MP for Vancouver Centre and parliamentary assistant to the Minister of National Defence. Another, Mr. J. W. Pickersgill, still serves the present Prime Minister as "Special Assistant", a post which would be more aptly described in the French phrase "chef de cabinet".



—Paul Horsdal

ARNOLD HEENEY

It was by the same route that Mr. Arnold Heeney came into the public service. He became Mr. King's principal secretary in 1938, and less than two years later moved over to the Privy Council office as "Clerk to the Privy Council and secretary to the Cabinet". In this influential, but essentially "back-room", position he stayed until the beginning of 1949 when Mr. L. B. Pearson's elevation to the Cabinet left the Department of External Affairs without an Under-secretary. Arnold Heeney moved down the passage from one end of the East Block to the other, and took over the chief civil service post in Canada's foreign service. As a diplomat he was unproved; it was supposed that he would take care of the administration and leave most of the policy thinking to the minister and the career foreign service officers. But after these three years no one supposes that Mr. Heeney has to leave any part of his jobs to others.

The administration of the External Affairs Department, which is not Mr. Pearson's strongest point, has been improved; but the Under-Secretary has also proved himself a master of the intricacies of foreign policy. His approach is, indeed, characteristic of Canadian policy. It is essentially a matter of common sense. The goal, though perhaps only vaguely defined in words, is clear; and the means of reaching it depend more upon political practicalities than upon crusading enthusiasms. Canadian influence upon the course of Western diplomacy, as understood by Mr. Pearson and Mr. Heeney, depends largely upon a discreet judgment of times and seasons.

With the complete understanding of Canadian policy which Mr. Heeney has learned from his post in the East Block, and with the straightforward courtesy of his personal bearing, he will make an admirable representative of Canada when the time comes—as it soon must—for his appointment abroad.

Bevan Will Go It Alone

THERE COMES A TIME when it is impossible to keep family quarrels from the neighbors. They may be passed off for a while with the insistence that all is well, or the excuse that it is really nothing but a little tiff. But when the parlor lamp comes hurtling through the front window and there is a sound of crashing furniture, the neighbors are apt to suspect that whether all is well in the family, it certainly is not peaceful.

Something of this sort has happened in the British Labor Party. For a long time it has been suspected that strong differences of opinion were being threshed out behind the front of party unity. But officially they were a band of brothers. Mr. Attlee could see no sign of a "Bevan split" and emphasized indignantly that the spirited Welshman was "a loyal colleague." Now it has become impossible to keep up any longer this genteel illusion of fraternal solidarity and willing submission to the head of the family. The Bevanites have openly defied a three-line whip, which is the equivalent in British parliamentary practice to the subaltern telling the commander-in-chief that he intends to fight the battle his own way. In the recent debate on Mr. Churchill's defence policy, forty Bevanites sat tight when they should have voted, and fifty-five of them voted when they should have sat tight.

It would be too much to regard this as an outright attempt by Bevan to seize the leadership of the party. He is too astute a politician to imagine that he has any chance to do that—at present. He is bitterly disliked and distrusted by the more thoughtful Socialists and the more solid trade-union leaders. But it is suspected that he and his followers are much stronger in the constituencies than they are in the House of Commons, and that his stand will win him eager support in those large sections of the Labor Party where rearmament runs a very poor second to the social services.

Apology to New Brunswick

IN OUR ANXIETY to do justice to the Saskatchewan and Manitoba case against the loss of parliamentary seats in the coming redistribution, we have unwittingly done an injustice to New Brunswick. It is not the case, as we stated recently, that New Brunswick gets its ten members of Parliament by virtue of having ten senators. It gets them by virtue of its population in the same way as all the other provinces except Prince Edward Island. PEI is still the only province to have more MP's than its population justifies, by virtue of the clause in the BNA Act which says that no province may have fewer MP's than it has senators.

We were, therefore, over-generous to the prairies, in saying that the special case of New Brunswick gave them a ground for complaint. The only case breaking the general rule now to be applied to Saskatchewan and Manitoba is that of PEI; and it is not a strong case on which to found a new claim to exemption from the rule of representation by population.

Where do they get Nickel?

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TRIALS OF AN ARCHITECT

CASE OF THE HARRIED BUILDER

by Royal Barry Wills

A Chapter from "Houses Have Funny Bones" (Burns & MacEeachern, Toronto).

ONE OF the architect's worst troubles is the owner and his family who insist on moving in before the house is done.

We did a house for a self-made butter magnate. When we started it in May he insisted that he take over on July 1. We protested, but to no avail. I hasten to mention right here that it was a vacation house, so his desire to use it in the summer was natural. By June 15 there were carpenters, plumbers, roofers, painters and glaziers, all falling over one another trying to get the house done. In a time of material shortages this was no cinch, because although the bulk of the material was at hand before we started we'd often be held up for lack of a bolt, a valve or a fixture; so by June 3 although we were well ahead of normal we were nowhere near finished, and floors weren't laid, finish wasn't up, only one essential piece of plumbing was connected, the linoleum wasn't laid and the interior painting hadn't been started.

By July 1 there were 28 men on the job, creating the worst pandemonium since the Tower of Babel. Into this maelstrom moved Mr. and Mrs. Reily, bag, baggage, furniture and furnishings, with the four children aged eight, six, four, and one-and-a-half years, plus a gangling German Shepherd puppy named Princess, a large, black cat, very pregnant, and a canary.

The furniture was distributed about the unfinished rooms. Soon carpets, beds, chairs, bedding, carpenters' tools, shavings, brushes, blankets and paint cans were in marvelous disarray. Mr. Reily went around smoking a large cigar, with an expression of complete satisfaction on his face. The children were racing madly from one room to another, while the Swedish floorlayers tried to get some flooring in place.

Princess was a great help in this operation because just as fast as the workman had cut a piece of oak to fit she would immediately sense a new kind of game and think the children had taught her and she was very happy that she could help in the hour of trial. By this time, of course, the smallest child had tipped over a can of shellac and his hands looked like a pair of plastic mittens. The canary was hanging sullenly in its cage in the alcove and the cat was trying to locate a mouse attracted by half-finished sandwiches that had survived the last hurried cleaning.

Around nine o'clock the next morning I drove into the front yard. The large and expansive plate-glass windows that commanded a sweeping view of the Atlantic had been curtained with hastily erected sheets that weren't quite wide enough to fill in the openings. Through an aperture I could see the youngest, clad in undershirt, contentedly sitting on his little chamber.

Just after I arrived, the linoleum man and his helper appeared at the kitchen door with a six-foot roll of linoleum, a roll of felt and two cans of black cement. He said they could get on all right if Mrs. Reily would move the diapers and the cat, so she took them into the living room. Then he decided he'd have to cut his material in there, as it was the only room large enough to enable him to lay it out flat. This was arranged, but with a little difficulty as there were seven painters trying to finish the walls in time for a housewarming which Mr. Reily planned for July 4 (and incidentally, gave).

Mr. Reily said that as a child he'd never had enough ice cream and now, by God, his kids were going to have all they wanted. So he had had a complete soda fountain installed in the recreation room with four kinds of ice cream and raspberry, strawberry and chocolate syrups and butterscotch sauce. A well-filled Coca-Cola dispenser was also available, so that no child need go thirsty.

During construction, Mr. Reily had spread the good word, dispensing invitations to all the kids in the neighborhood, like a genial politician the day before election. Needless to say, this being the first day that the Reilys were in residence, some 37 youngsters, ranging in age from four to fourteen, had stormed the recreation room and were already beginning to stagger forth with a happy but slightly glazed expression on their little faces. They didn't feel it was polite to go home as soon as they were stuffed to the gills, so they played with the Reily children, got in the way of the floor layers and threw up in the corners. It was said from that time on that no child within a mile of the Reily's had appetite enough to eat a square meal at home.

ROYAL BARRY WILLS *is an architect in Boston, who has won international fame for his house designs.*

"CHEERS FOR CHUBBY"

THE CARTOON characters shown here—Mr. and Mrs. Chubby—are the "stars" of Metropolitan's new film, "Cheers for Chubby." This film humorously presents a serious subject—the health hazards of overweight.

Medical authorities report there are some two to three million Canadians who, like the Chubbys, are overweight—or who tip the scales to a point at least 10 percent higher than is best for their physical and mental health.

Today, doctors are urging all overweight people — especially those beyond age 30—to bring their weight down to normal and *keep it there throughout life.*

This is because excess pounds may place a burden on vital organs, particularly the heart. Obesity may also shorten life as it is closely associated with heart and circulatory diseases, gall bladder trouble, diabetes, arthritis, and other disorders.

Here are some facts that the Chubbys learned about reducing—facts that may help everyone to get the greatest benefit from a weight-reduction program.

1. Avoid all "quick and easy ways to reduce." Chubby tried exercise only—and found that he had to run 36 miles to shed *one pound!* Mrs. Chubby tried the latest reducing fads with even poorer results. They found that so-called "simple ways to reduce" do not work —and that self-treatment with reducing pills may actually be dangerous.

2. Consult the doctor for advice about reducing. The doctor helped the Chubbys to lose weight safely. He prescribed a balanced diet that would not only remove excess pounds, but would also allow the Chubbys to eat a variety of appetizing, nourishing foods. He also helped them to develop a new set of permanent eating habits.

3. Follow a balanced diet while reducing. The Chubbys' reducing diet was planned so as to protect their health while reducing. They found that they could eat a variety of foods —lean meats, fish, vegetables, butter, fruit, milk, eggs, and whole-grain or enriched breads. These foods provide the protein, vitamins and minerals needed for building and repairing the body.

4. Develop new eating habits. The Chubbys learned to avoid those dishes that teem with "hidden calories," such as gravies and sauces. By firmly adhering to their new eating habits, they lost weight safely—from two to three pounds a week. They also increased their chances for additional years of happier, healthier living, *because they knew that—the shorter the belt line, the longer the life line!*

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PORTS OF CALL

STEPHEN FOSTER'S SOUTH

"OLD BLACK JOE", THREE-DIMENSIONAL ANIMATED DIORAMA

SHRINE FOR MUSIC-LOVERS ON HOLIDAY

The Stephen Foster Memorial at White Springs, Florida, is the gift of that State to the music-lovers of the world. The beautiful museum building houses eight three-dimensional dioramas depicting the songs of Stephen Foster and the surroundings are typical of the South he loved. White Springs is on U.S. Route 41, twelve miles north of Lake City, Fla. Admission to the museum is free to all visitors.

PEACEFUL FLORIDA BACKWATER

—Photos courtesy Florida State News Bureau

MUSEUM BUILDING AT WHITE SPRINGS, HOUSING EXHIBITS

—Michael Burns

GREAT SAVES such as the one All-Star goalie Sawchuck is making above are among the greatest thrills of a game that is full of speed and excitement.

NHL CAPTAINS PICK 1952 ALL-STARS

Selected by

Captains Abel, Bouchard, Kennedy, Schmidt, Mosienko, Stanley and Foster Hewitt

by H. H. Roxborough

HOCKEY STARS that sparkle in icy arenas and stars in the heavens probably have little in common.

The overhead type, for instance, might be a million years old, 50,000 miles across, and colder than instruments can record. The Gardens or Forum variety might be 25 years old, weigh 175 pounds, have a height of six feet, and be the hottest thing on skates. But despite these differences, they are similar in one respect. While everyone can look at the stars, only the experts can call them by name.

Most of us go to a hockey game to enjoy it—to talk it up, to argue with our neighbors, to shout at the referee. We like one player because he is a fast skater. We cheer a defenceman who scatters attackers like pins on an alley. We are thrilled by the clash of metal and wood, the thud of hard rubber bouncing off the boards, prospects of victory for our favorite team.

However, not many of us have either the knowledge or the desire to make a detailed analysis of the players' styles. A particular skater may always end up in the corner, or a defensive mistake may permit an easy goal.

But there are experts who *are* qualified to spot the better players and call them by name. Certainly, the team captains would have that knowledge, for they are not only experienced players, but they have also been made captains because of their judgment and smartness.

So, during the last 12 years, we have annually asked the six team-leaders to select our National Hockey League all-stars. Then, as a sort of Chief Justice, we have always invited Foster Hewitt to add his selections to those of the captains.

This year, our star-callers, in addition to the "Voice of Hockey," have been Sid Abel of Detroit, "Teeder" Kennedy of Toronto, "Butch" Bouchard of Montreal, Allan Stanley of New York, Milt Schmidt of Boston and Bill Mosienko of Chicago. Altogether they have experienced about 70 years in professional hockey.

In our poll, no captain suggested himself for any honor, and wherever a captain's name is mentioned in the lists, it has been because he was nominated by an opponent.

It has been our custom, after receiving the signed nominations, to allot two points for a first-place vote and one point for second place. Through the years, this evaluation has worked out so well that the "Captains' Choices" have been very similar to the later official NHL selections.

ON THAT BASIS, in the combined opinions of the captains and Foster Hewitt, the following players have been elected to SATURDAY NIGHT'S All-Star NHL Team for 1952:

FIRST TEAM

Sawchuck, Detroit (goal), Kelly, Detroit (defence), Harvey, Montreal (defence), Watson, Toronto (left wing), Lach, Montreal (centre), Howe, Detroit (right wing).

SECOND TEAM

Rollins, Toronto (goal), Thompson, Toronto (defence), Quackenbush, Boston (defence), Lindsay, Detroit (left wing), Kennedy, Toronto (centre), Richard, Montreal (right wing).

In our all-star first team, Sawchuk in goal, Kelly and Harvey on defence, and Howe on right wing were "shoo-ins." However, it is apparent that the NHL Governors will have to do their homework in fractions before they distribute $1,000 cheques to the first all-stars at centre and left wing.

Here's what we mean. In the battle for centre, the names of Abel, Raleigh, Mosienko, Schmidt, Lach and Kennedy were suggested for either first or second teams. But Lach and Kennedy shared most of the first-place votes and the contest developed into a two-man race, with the leadership alternating.

In the league scoring column, Lach had a fair margin on the Toronto captain; but Kennedy not

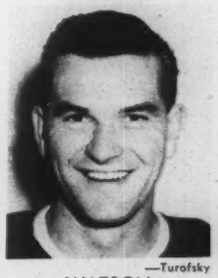
CONTINUED ON PAGE 28

—Turofsky

SAWCHUCK

—Turofsky

LACH



—Turofsky

WATSON

—CP

HOWE

—Turofsky

KELLY

—CP

HARVEY

—National Defence

OPERATIONS IN UK

CANADIAN JETS: FRONT LINE DEFENCE

by K. G. Roberts

A MISTY peace blankets the Canadian airfield at North Luffenham. A "met" man hurries across the snow, takes a rapid reading from his instruments and hustles back into the control tower. A radio "mech" trots across the windy tarmac into the warmth of the wireless section.

Suddenly eighteen silver Sabre jets punch through the overcast and rocket low over the runways deafening the station with their whining thunder. In seconds they are lost in the haze of the English countryside.

This is Canada's contribution to the air defence of Central Europe; two squadrons of Canadian built fighters, paid for by Canadians, serviced by Canadians, and flown by Canadian pilots. Soon there will be more. Last month 441 Squadron joined the 410 Cougar pilots to form a wing and later this spring 439 Squadron will take over the last of the forty-eight shining Sabre jets waiting in the North Luffenham hangars.

So far, Canada is behind on her commitments to the NATO air-defence program. She has promised eleven squadrons and by spring there will be only three in Britain. But these three will be the best in both men and machines. The RAF Fighter Command recently placed large orders for the Hawker D-1067 and the Supermarine Swift—both high performance aircraft at supersonic speeds. But the current front line fighters of the RAF are the Gloster Meteor and the Vampire—both obsolescent for operations and falling far short of our Sabres.

Nor are the Americans flying better fighter aircraft in Britain. The F-84 is slow and outclassed. The American squadrons in Korea have priority on the late models of the F-86, and the Sabres flown by the Americans in the U.K. are inferior to our own. For the present we are in the van. Early this year the United States sounded out Canada on the possibility of sending a Canadian jet squadron to Korea. Canada turned thumbs donw on the proposal, pointing out that her eleven-squadron air division in Europe was her primary air project for NATO. It looks as though Canada is determined to stay out front in Europe.

The pilots of the Cougar squadron are young: their average age is 22. But they are keen and fit and are chalking up records that are hard to beat. This winter they have logged half again as many flying hours as RAF squadrons. They have asked for more target aircraft from Bomber Command, brought home more and better traces on their camera guns, and flown in the dirtiest weather. With a proud little smile their chief operations officer said, "They'll do."

This is high praise from Wing Commander "Bob" Davidson, DFC. A veteran of operations in Egypt, Greece, Crete, Ceylon and the U.K., Davidson was credited with shooting down German, Italian and Japanese aircraft in World War II. When Canada first promised NATO a fighter division in Europe, she sent to Britain the Vampires of 421 Red Indian Squadron as a token of good faith. Wing Commander Davidson commanded the squadron under RAF Fighter Command and when the squadron left England Air Marshal Sir Basil Embry registered official praise.

"While this squadron has operated under my control," he said, "it has flown nearly 4,000 hours, a most noteworthy achievement and one that reflects great credit on the pilots and ground servicing organization."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

—Ken Roberts

DAWN TAKEOFF for weather check finds S/L Larry Hall warming up his shining Saberjet at first light.

SUNDAY WALK is taken by F/O and Mrs. Peter Knox-Leet, and F/O and Mrs. Wes McEwen.

GROUND CREW wax a Saber to halt corrosion begun on deck of HMCS Magnificent on trip over.

BRASS arrive for inspection. G/C E. B. Hale welcomes A/V/M H. M. Smith and A/C W. I. Clements.

FOOT-MOUTH CASUALTIES: COMMON SENSE WAS FIRST

by Michael Barkway

The disease came from we-don't-know-where; for all our science we're pretty helpless

HISTORY WILL JUDGE better than we can who was wise and who was foolish when foot-and-mouth disease first struck Canada. From this present close-up view the first casualty of the disease seems to have been common sense. It fell an early victim to two of its hereditary enemies: fear and politics.

The panic rush of provincial governments to impose embargoes sprang from a mixture of both. If fear had not overcome common sense, they would have realized in the provincial capitals that disease takes no account of provincial boundaries. If politics had not reinforced the side of fear, they would not have supposed that they would win friends by "balkanizing" Canada.

Federal Ministers were very careful not to say out loud what everyone in Ottawa was saying privately about the provincial panic. It is a good thing they didn't wrap themselves in a cloak of superior wisdom, because the Federal claim to have resisted panic vanished when Immigration Minister Walter Harris announced that no more farm-workers would be admitted from infected areas of Europe.

If this immigration order lasts any longer than the provincial embargoes, it cannot be much longer. A farm-worker from Westphalia or any other foot-and-mouth area can be disinfected on the spot very simply. If that doesn't remove all possibility of his carrying the virus, at least it makes him no more of a risk than any other traveller coming from Europe and less of a risk than many from Mexico. The only distinction is that we need farm-workers very much more than we need returning tourists.

THIS IMMIGRATION ban is a monumental Federal foolishness which matches the provincial foolishnesses. If its effects are not as serious, its root is in the same unhealthy mixture of fear and politics.

The governments must resolve the results of their own foolishness—and quickly. But at the same time everyone wants a thorough examination of the cause of the outbreak. This task falls on the Agriculture Committee of the House of Commons, under its Chairman, A. J. Bater. Bater is Liberal MP for The Battlefords, a sensible farmer. If politics don't altogether swamp the committee, Bater will be a supporter of common sense.

The starting-point for the enquiry is likely to be November 26, when Leonard Waas reported an outbreak on his farm at McLean, near Regina. It was diagnosed as stomatitis, and still has not been proved to have been anything else. But in view of the very strong suspicion that it may have been foot-and-mouth disease, Government enquiries have gone back beyond November 26 on the off-chance of being able to establish how the disease might have got to the Waas farm.

This is how the mysterious and unhappy figure of Willi Bruentjen came into the story. He worked on the Waas farm between November 2 and 5. Long before he was found and brought to the Animal Diseases Research Institute at Hull, the authorities were feeling embarrassed about him. This was one small part of the attempt to find any possible clue. It was represented publicly as though it were the main clue, which it couldn't possibly be.

For 25 years the British have had their leading brains trying to discover how foot-and-mouth disease keeps on reaching them from the Continent of Europe. They still have no conclusive answer. Canadian authorities might, of course, be lucky. They might stumble on some clue which would suggest how the virus reached Regina. But their chances are extremely remote.

If the virus came from Europe, why should it have turned up in the middle of the continent instead of near one of the coasts? The British outbreaks usually start near the coasts. On the other hand, there is a considerable traffic up and down the mid-continent between Regina and Mexico. But if the virus came that way, why did it jump the United States? Again there is no definite answer, though air travel might account for it.

UNLESS PANIC has to find a scapegoat, common sense says that there is almost no limit to the ways the virus might have arrived. The miracle—and this is not an extravagant word to use—is that it hasn't reached us before.

If we had to have foot-and-mouth disease, it might have struck in much worse places. If it had started in a district with a thick cattle population, or in an area where cattle share the ranges with deer and other cloven-hoofed animals, the chances of confining the disease would have been infinitely worse than they are.

The chronological outline given on page 26 shows the main events and movements so far revealed. It also suggests the main questions the Commons Agriculture Committee must try to answer.

The first is whether the disease which struck Leonard Waas's herd on November 26 was stomatitis, as diagnosed, or foot-and-mouth disease.

After private vets had called it stomatitis, one of the Federal veterinarians from Regina—a Dr. James, who has studied foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico—made an injection test: and agreed with them. The disease cleared up quickly. When it appeared on neighboring farms, the vets apparently did not consider it necessary to repeat the injection test. Again it cleared up quickly.

Before the end of December it hit the feed lot of the Burns packing plant in Regina. It was still called stomatitis; and it cleared up there, so that the quarantine on the feed lot, imposed on December 28, was lifted again on January 17.

But fresh cases kept on developing. It was noticed that some of them were on farms near the Wascana Creek which carries the drainage from

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

MAP of disease area is studied by Dr. N. D. Christie, Federal Health of Animals Division, Regina, and Dr. Kenneth Wells, Federal Veterinarian.

QUARANTINE sign is posted by RCMP Constable A. K. McEwen on a stricken Regina district farm.

—All photos by Federal

BIG LOSS: From one farm, 170 head of livestock suffering from Foot-and-Mouth were slaughtered.

HAND-WOVEN worsted wool fabric from looms of BC's Island Weavers made into a tailored suit by Kaplan. Classic in style, it has new fullness-below-the-knee skirt. Modelled by Beth Harrison, and photographed against Vancouver's bustling waterfront.

THE SHORT COAT, a widely accepted fashion this season, is year-round favorite in BC where winters are milder than they are East of the Rockies. This new spring version is in the popular pastel poodle cloth, is designed and made by Fitwell.

KILT, pleated by hand, worn with a matching, belted doublet of imported Scottish tartan. This duo is the product of Aljean Company, who are tartan specialists. To be worn, as shown above, with a pullover, long sleeves pushed up to elbows.

BC Says

CRUISE COAT of boldly patterned tartan in easy-fitting greatcoat tradition. Loose lines, casual manners make it the perfect travelling companion. Photographed on the gangplank of an ocean liner. All hats shown here are by Erdley of Vancouver.

IN TORONTO OR MONTREAL women dress with more high style than you will see on the streets of Vancouver or Victoria.

A Toronto or Montreal business girl, for instance, can go to her downtown office dressed to the teeth, and look just fine. The same outfit at the same time of day in these West Coast cities would be "overdressed".

This difference in fashion outlook brings frank comments from Eastern visitors. One Montreal fashion designer remarked here that he "hadn't seen any smart-looking woman in Vancouver. Compared to Montreal the women look dowdy."

We like our "casual clothes". They fit into our easy-going, out-door life in this country. Certainly no one could accuse us of being slaves to Paris and New York dictates. Eventually they get here all right—but toned down to fit the pace. The younger, less inhibited, fresher type of fashion nurtured in California seems to suit us with better grace.

Eastern manufacturers are aware of this, and many of them cater to it. But more important to our story is our own fast-growing fashion industry which is specializing in the kind of clothes we want.

It is no doubt true that no manufacturer in the far bigger fashion industrial East considers the relatively small British Columbia garment trade a threat. But its development in just ten years is an eye-opener. From a mere handful of establishments in 1940 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics credits the BC Garment Industry for 1950 with 58 factories, 1,389 employees earning a total payroll yearly of $2,725,281. Gross value of production is around $7,000,000.

—All photos by Eric Skipsey

BRIGHT TWEED, casual comfort, make this straight-line Balmacaan a popular all-season coat in BC—and elsewhere, because it looks well over a suit, is readily adaptable to town or country environments, is timeless. By the National Dress Company.

--"Make it Casual"

by Marie Moreau

BC manufacturers have been encouraged by local buyers who place their orders at home before they go to the Eastern markets. And one significant aspect to this urge to the more casual is that Eastern women are beginning to look approvingly on our Western-made clothes. West Coast garment makers are doing an ever-increasing business in Eastern markets.

BC fashion product worthy of mention for its complete originality, sturdiness and honesty is the Cowichan sweater and cap sets made by the Cowichan Indians on Vancouver Island. These hand sheared, hand carded, hand knit, distinctive wools have been acquired by more famous people than perhaps any Canadian-made item.

Working at a leisurely pace this Indian settlement does a tremendous business with demand always ahead of supply. The sweaters and caps or "tammies" are of virgin wool in its natural grey-white color knit with primitive designs in dark shades of grey. For some reason they shed water like the proverbial duck.

Vancouver Island, across the Straits of Georgia, is the home of another unique fashion industry. This is the Island Weavers where exquisitely handloomed woollen fabrics are produced from raw yarns imported from Scotland. Island Weavers is a well known name among smart suit wearers in Western Canada, and U.S. wool-hunting tourists have bought these beautiful fabrics since 1933. Now Island Weaver fabrics are being made by a Vancouver firm in a full line of suits and coats sold in BC cities and down the coast to San Francisco.

Mrs. Enid Murray, owner and manager, learned the art of hand-looming in Kashmir, India, over 25 years ago. After a year in Scotland at the South Scotland Technical College of Galashiels to learn their famous methods, she came to Victoria. There the Island Weavers opened in one room in the old Victoria high school building with just one loom operating. Now the establishment takes up the whole building with 11 looms busy every work day.

Asked why there is no other business like hers in Canada, Mrs. Murray says, "There aren't enough people crazy enough to ruin the one pair of eyes God gave them."

ONE OF THE MOST phenomenal success stories in the Canadian trade began in Vancouver.

About 16 years ago a young Vancouver housewife, Rose Marie Reid, started making a new kind of cotton swim suit on a little pedal-pushing machine in her kitchen. She sold them to swimmers who frequented the nearby Crystal Swimming Pool. Soon local stores were asking for them. Almost overnight Mrs. Reid found herself in a factory with power machines and operators turning out her designs.

Today the name of Rose Marie Reid is world-famous. Her big factory on Vancouver's West Pen-

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COLLABORATORS: Mrs. Enid Murray of The Island Weavers, and Albert Kaplan of National Dress Company, inspect one of the coats from a group that features Island Weavers' fabrics

MARIE MOREAU *is Fashion Editor of* The Vancouver Daily Province.

—Photo by the Author

THIRST FOR LITERACY brings many adults as well as children flooding into the school rooms of Indonesia.

INDONESIA— THREE YEARS AFTER

by Herbert Steinhouse

Djakarta, Java.

THE KLM *Constellation* slipped gracefully onto the Djakarta runway. For most of my fellow-passengers, judging from their warm excitement, it was a real home-coming—as if the year were still 1939, and Djakarta were still Batavia, and we were all returning to the good old East Indies after a home leave in Amsterdam. However, the Dutch faces became stolid again when we went through immigration. The Indonesian police and officials, in neatly-pressed uniforms, looked us all over carefully, reserving a special scrutiny of ironic indulgence for the holders of Netherlands passports.

Ahead of me in line was a florid-faced, portly Nederlander—an old East Indies hand returning from a short business trip. "To be a Dutchman in Indonesia today," he whispered savagely into my ears, "is something that only a man who was a Jew in Hitler's Germany could possibly understand."

I've never seen anything like the vast Hotel des Indes, at which I was booked. One of the showpieces of tourist Asia, it resembles nothing so much as a lavish California drive-in "motel."

The huge dining room spills over onto the terrace. The big treat is the *rijstaffel*. The *maître d'hôtel* claps his hands as you give the order. At the far end of the great room begins a solemn parade of twenty-three waiters. Livery impeccable, trays at shoulder level. The first serves the rice. The second adds meat. The third dispenses fish. And all the others follow through with a terrifying selection of other meats, other fish dishes, vegetables, grilled bananas, sauces and condiments and I don't know what else. Only the dancing girls are missing from this Oriental orgy! One can appreciate why the Dutch were so happy here for 350 years.

Everybody who is anybody turns up at the Des Indes terrace. One day I found Hjalmar Schacht sitting at the next table; I hadn't seen him since Nuremberg. I asked him what he was doing in Indonesia and he smiled sweetly and murmured: "I am, you might say, a freelance in inflation."

The Indonesian problem is that there is little or no private capital in the country, and no vast government funds to take its place. Fortunately, dollars are coming in from the current rubber and tin booms, though Indonesian production of these still suffers heavily from war damage and unsettled internal conditions. Should the boom break, the whole national economy will be sunk.

IN ANY CASE, there is less to the boom than meets the eye. High export prices are fine, but the prices of virtually everything they must import have also shot up. So the inflation spiral soars.

Then, upkeep of the army and fighting the guerrillas drains the nation's strength. Up around Jogjakarta, the old Republican capital, you can see gaping war wounds everywhere. Sugar refineries are still in ruins, bridges are down, charred houses dot the landscape. Most of this damage stems from the grim fighting against the Dutch in 1947, and especially from the "Second Police Action" of 1948-49. Almost everyone here shouldered a rifle in the Republican forces.

"Jogja," as they call it here, remains Indonesia's second city. Local elections have just been held there, the first in Indonesia. The Indonesian Nationalist Party (PNI) got more than twice the support of the more conservative Muslim Masjumi Party. Nothing has been proven, however, for Jogja, admittedly, has sentimental memories of the PNI—and of PNI founder Soekarno, now President of Indonesia.

The biggest mystery in Indonesia today is what the rest of the country would do in an election. The Masjumi claim they could win easily and see themselves assuming the role of Pakistan's Muslim League. But Indonesia, though predominantly Muslim, has a secular outlook that is very different from that of Pakistan.

At the other end of the scales sits the Communist Party. The pundits claim that the Left has been politically extinct ever since its leadership was decimated and dispersed following an abortive coup in Central Java in 1948. There were some 30,000 arrests, and hundreds, if not thousands, of executions after the uprising was quelled.

YET THE COMMUNISTS retain great strength in the increasingly-important trade unions. And almost every leader whom the government reported dead in 1948 seems to turn up in East Java, issue a statement and return to hiding. The Djakarta soothsayers, who in any case don't often venture out into the country, may be dangerously underestimating Communist importance as well as the rising discontent of the people under the current inflation. As conditions worsen, PNI and Masjumi, who have been governing in coalition, led by Mohammedan Prime Minister Nadir, lose popular support together, while Socialists and Communists gain.

Fighting is still going on, up-country. What everyone calls "our poor internal security situation" covers as complicated a civil strife as you will find anywhere. It has four main aspects.

In the Bandung region, remnants of the old pro-Dutch forces emerge from the mountains at night and terrorize the countryside. No one dares drive there from Djakarta after dark. Leading these bands are two disgruntled Dutch captains, doing what they can to sabotage independent Indonesia. It was here that the renowned Captain "Turk" Westerling operated.

Towards the centre of Java, the fighting is with an extremist Muslim organization, the Darul

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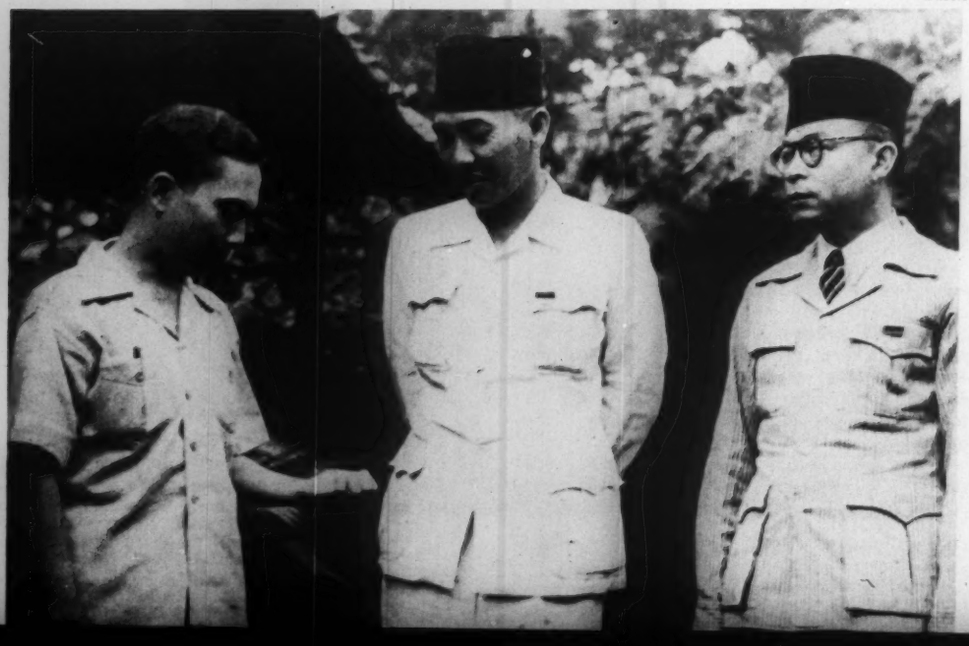
HERBERT STEINHOUSE, *Canadian journalist and broadcaster now resident in Paris, has just returned from a tour of Southeast Asia.*

LEADERSHIP is biggest problem of new state. Here, ex-premier Sjahrir, President Soekarno, V-P. Hatta.

—Wheeler



WORLD AFFAIRS

WHAT'S WRONG WITH FRANCE?

by Willson Woodside

SUPERFICIALLY, the crisis in France comes from the rise in prices since Korea; before that things hadn't been going too badly. Basically, what's wrong with France is that the French people have never agreed on the Revolution. For 163 years the pendulum has been swinging back and forth between the extremes of anarchy and authoritarian rule, through four republics, three kingdoms, two empires and the Pétain Etat Français. With an approach to politics entirely different from the British or Canadian, instead of developing their form of government from precedent and practice and stabilizing it through tradition, the French have never ceased trying to codify it. They have written 20 constitutions since the Revolution. Now the Gaullists and the Communists are clamoring each in their own way for the 21st. As though he were already head of a new French state, de Gaulle has offered to meet President Auriol of the Fourth Republic "on neutral ground" to discuss the situation.

Thus, while they have seldom lacked patriotism towards France, many Frenchmen do lack a sense of civic duty towards the present French state. If you feel that the country is being misgoverned because it has a weak system of government with which you disagree, then you can, for example, feel justified in not paying the taxes which it will only squander in misrule.

If, on the other hand, you feel that this state favors the well-to-do and has never given social justice to the masses, you feel justified in pressing for a new state to be "run by the workers." (Taxes are raised in France mainly on consumer levies, which hit the poor the hardest. Income tax brings in only 17 per cent of total revenue, against 80 per cent in the U.S.)

So is the present republic beset from two sides. It was able to hold out, as a "Third Force" so long as its parties were prepared to compromise on their pet policies, and so long as the Gaullists were not strongly represented in the Assembly. With the election of last June the Third Force and the Fourth Republic began to come to pieces.

The vote produced a "hexagonal" parliament, six parties of more or less the same strength: Communists 103 seats, Socialists 104, Popular Republicans 85, Radical Socialists and allies 84, Independent and Peasant electoral group (not a closely-knit party) 99, Gaullists 118, miscellaneous overseas deputies 24.

The Third Force of Socialists, Popular Republicians and Radical Socialists had lost their overall majority in dropping from a total of 334 seats to 283; but of deeper importance was the loss of their mandate. They had 58 per cent of the people behind them in the 1946 election; now they had only 38 per cent. New allies had to be found to build a democratic majority, and they could only come from the Right, from the grouping of independents and peasants led by Paul Reynaud.

BUT THESE were the staunchest defenders in France of free enterprise and the favored position of the farmer, and the Marxian Socialists would not go along with them. The latter stayed out of Pleven's cabinet promising to support it only so long as it did not violate the social program to which the Socialists saw themselves obliged to cleave if they were to hold their declining electoral support as a leftist party of workers and civil servants.

The first actions of the new coalition won Socialist support, by raising the minimum wage by 15 per cent, and giving first reading to a favorite Socialist bill to set up a sliding wage scale tied to the cost of living.

The Pleven cabinet then went on, however, to push through, with Gaullist support from the outside, a measure which the Socialists had been able to hold up ever since the war, giving support to Catholic separate schools. When Pleven brought in his budget in January — the one that has never yet been passed — the Socialists brought the government down, as they did a good many before it and have since brought down the Faure cabinet. Pleven wanted a tax increase, which his supporters of the Centre and Right would only accept along with a cut in subsidies to the inefficiently run national railways and social services. The Socialists wouldn't accept that.

On still a third issue the Socialists (the party of President Auriol and of the late Léon Blum) have excluded themselves from the government: they have now refused the plea of Paul Reynaud to join a cabinet of National Union vowing that they would not associate with the Gaullists.

So it is pretty clear that if a new majority is to be found in the present assembly it can only be by moving still one notch further to the Right and including the Gaullists (who, incidentally, refuse to accept the classification of Rightists, pointing to their radical doctrine of labor-employer associations; they voted along with Socialists, Communists, and Popular Republicans for the sliding wage scale).

But can the Gaullists be brought into a democratic cabinet? The General himself has always scorned the "party roundabout" and the weakness of the governments it produces, and he would not run for the assembly last June, hence is not presently a member.

The Gaullist party leader in the Assembly, Jacques Soustelle, was actually offered the chance to try to form a government, after Pleven fell in January. In refusing, he gave as his reason that "the RPF (Rally of the French People) seeks a broad national regrouping" and to clear the way for this it was necessary to show that the old grouping was disrupted for good. Therefore the Third Force party leaders should try first. It sounded as though he was just waiting for the right moment.

After a conference with de Gaulle, however, he laid down these conditions for Gaullist participation in a coalition cabinet. It should be a broad national union, barring no party or individual (that would not include Communists, whom de Gaulle does not accept as a native-French party). It must be based upon a definite program of reform of the constitution, social justice, balanced finances, a dynamic foreign policy within the Atlan-

—International

"THE CONSTITUTION will have to be changed if France is to be governed", is verdict of wartime premier Paul Reynaud (centre), after failure to form cabinet. This view, held by de Gaulle, is now shared by Pleven, Daladier and Pinay.

U.S. Army

IN SPITE OF political instability, France has modernized much industrial plant, greatly expanded her hydro-electric system, developed some outstanding new arms. This is 50-ton heavy tank, still in prototype. New fighter plane, just revealed, the Marcel Dessault *Mystere 452*, is said by U.S. to rival the *F86*.

tic Pact, and the consolidation of the French Overseas Union.

That is the nearest thing to a definition of de Gaulle's present policy that we have. There has been a lot of talk that he would set up a dictatorship, make an end to the European Army and the Schuman Plan, and make a lot of trouble for the Atlantic allies. No doubt de Gaulle would be difficult to deal with. But we are not going to have to deal with him and his ego alone: there just isn't the prospect of de Gaulle establishing himself in supreme power, doing a Napoleon III, as things stand today.

There would have to be an actual threat of Communist seizure of power before de Gaulle could get enough support from the people, the police and the army to carry through a coup. And strong as the Communists still are as the "party of the Left" to which French workers and many intellectuals are mystically devoted, their attempts at political violence have been less and less impressive since the big Cominform-directed strike of 1947.

—Miller

CHARLES DE GAULLE

The General can't really believe that he could sweep a new election now, if he were able to force one, when he won only 21.7 per cent of the vote last June. The only way he can regain the position he so precipitately and foolishly abandoned in January 1946 is by cooperating with such able and moderate men as Reynaud (who first brought him into politics by making him Under-Secretary for War in 1940); Pleven, who was with him in London and Algiers; Bidault, who led the Resistance in France; Schuman, Queuille, Faure and others.

Reynaud and Pleven both now admit that the constitution must be changed. De Gaulle has long held out for presidential executive powers similar to those of the U.S. President. But if any such change is to be made other leaders will have their say in it, and it will have to be accepted by plebiscite.

SPLIT AMONG THE GAULLISTS?

by Nora Beloff

Paris.

THE outcome of the French crisis now depends on an inner crisis that is being fought out with passion and fury at the private palavers of the Gaullist Party—the Rally of the French People.

The Party is solidly united in its long-term aim, to bring General de Gaulle into power and introduce a more authoritarian regime at home and a more nationalist policy abroad. The division is on tactics. Reduced to its simplest terms, it is a division between:

1. Those who would precipitate the collapse of the regime, and, if necessary, the franc, to show the impotence of the other parties and come to power under the General's personal leadership on his own terms.

2. Those who believe that the RPF should join an inter-party coalition pledged to reform the constitution. This would open the way to a later assumption of power by the General after Parliament had constitutionally accepted limitation of its own powers.

In fact, of course, there is no precise dividing line between the two extremes, but rather a graduation of feeling.

In the last few weeks the General has himself made important concessions to his Parliamentary wing, has been in touch with many non-Gaullists—moderate, conservative and centre politicians. He has also agreed to participate in a national coalition with all other parties under a non-Gaullist chief; it was the Socialists who blocked Paul Reynaud's attempt to form such a government.

The controversy inside the party boiled up again after the prospects of national union collapsed, when a new effort was made to bring the Gaullists into a specifically conservative coalition under M. Antoine Pinay's leadership. This almost brought the party to blows; at a private meeting of Gaullist Deputies insults were freely exchanged, apologies rejected, doors banged and no common policy agreed.

IN FACT, the party is split on two issues — constitutional and economic. Most of the Deputies are very restive under extra-parliamentary leadership from the General's headquarters, particularly as it is to often accompanied by the General's own much-advertised "iron-clad contempt" for politicians. The Deputies are particularly suspicious of General de Gaulle's righthand man, the novelist (and former Communist) André Malraux, who himself refused to stand for Parliament and has shown little respect for parliamentary institutions.

There is also a traditional left versus right split on economic policy. A substantial number of the recent adherents to the RPF were conservative and ultra-conservative groups who joined de Gaulle as the likeliest defender of their interests. M. F. Dupont is the leader of this wing.

On the other side are the old-time Gaullist leaders Jacques Soustelle, Louis Vallon, and André Diethelm, who are resolutely opposed to allowing the Gaullist movement to identify itself with the right.

In the first round the conservatives have defied the General; and it was the support of twenty-five right wing rebels from the Gaullist party which gave Premier-designate Pinay the Assembly's vote of confidence. But the General can be counted upon to make a final all-out effort to discipline his lieutenants.

The next step in the French crisis depends on whether the Gaullist party finally splits, its conservative members helping to form a right-wing coalition government or whether it still holds together and waits for bankruptcy and chaos to bring the General into power. He is known to believe that this hour is coming.

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MUSIC

OUR COMPOSERS' NEW ATTACK

by William Krehm

HAD YOU been hailing a taxi in Toronto last fall, you might have come across a most improbable cabby—a handsome young man with the sensitive features and flowing blond mane of a romanticist poet. That taxi-driver was Harry Somers, one of our more gifted young composers, freshly back from Paris where he had studied under the great Darius Milhaud.

Somer's manner of earning his living is not unusual among our composers. Some eke out a livelihood teaching composition. A few find employment writing scores for the National Film Board or the CBC; for in recent years the trend in radio has been towards using composers rather than arrangers. But since most of the time, radio regards the composer merely as a variety of sound-effect man, such employment is not especially helpful to the composer's art.

Canadian composers rarely complain about their inability to support themselves by their compositions. That is a peculiarity of a calling into which most of them walked with open eyes. What our composers do feel keenly about, however, is the slender possibility of obtaining a hearing for their works.

To do something about that, the Canadian League of Composers was organized last spring, and has applied for a federal charter. It made its public debut last April with a concert of the works of John Weinzweig, performed by soloists and a chamber orchestra. During nearly twenty years of composing, Weinzweig had had works done by the Toronto Symphony, and over the radio—usually during the slack summer season. But never before were we able to hear enough of his writing at a time to receive an overall impression of his work.

FOR ITS second concert — to be given at Massey Hall on March 26, the League has engaged the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, to be conducted on the occasion by Geoffrey Waddington. The program will include works by Murray Adaskin, Alexander Brott, Samuel Dolin, Walter Kaufmann, Harry Freedman, Maurice Blackburn, and others. Several of these will be first performances. The patrons of the concert are the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Norman A. M. Mackenzie, Arthur Surveyer, the Most Rev. Georges-Henri Levesque, and Miss Hilda Neatby. You will have seen those names grouped together before — in the Royal Commission on the National Development of the Arts, Letters and Sciences. Like last year's, this year's concert, too, will be broadcast by that great and good friend of Canadian composers, the CBC.

The concerts arranged by the League have some historical precedents. That which most readily comes to mind, perhaps, is the famous *Salon des Refusés*, organized by the French Impressionist group in 1863 to show the works turned down by the Salon jury. Those canvasses had been banned on esthetic grounds. No such reasons are adduced by our program-planners today for the near-exclusion of Canadian compositions from our concert-halls. Instead, they are more likely to cite the unfortunate limitations of public taste, and the box-office disasters that must be averted. That point of view, indeed, was reflected in the Massey Report.

Public taste, however, is a rather plastic affair, and by deferring too much to it, our program-planners, Pygmalion-like, may be making a mistress of their own creation. Had the same arguments been pursued as doggedly a generation or two ago, Beethoven and Brahms would never have gained a toe-hold in our concert-halls.

A SYMPATHETIC interest in giving our composers a hearing would in short time permit the public to accustom their ears even to the more experimental idioms employed by them.

Of course, before offering the works of Canadian composers to the public, they must be sifted for competence and substance. By worrying the ears of our audiences with everything and anything written by Canadians an irreparable amount of harm can be—and has been—done to the cause of Canadian music. The extent of this peril is indicated by the recently compiled catalogue of Canadian composers of Helmut Kallmann; it is of Sears Roebuck proportions, and lists no less than 356 names. On the other hand, separating the works of worth from the efforts of amateurs is a highly delicate task—above all when undertaken by a League of Composers.

After long discussions the League has established a procedure for tackling this problem. Membership is restricted to no one school or trend of composition. The League at present includes both modernists like John Weinzweig, and others who write in a fairly conventional style such as Oscar Morawetz and Clermont Pépin. A composer may be invited to join the League, or he may apply for membership, submitting samples of his work. In either case the decision rests with the entire membership, and is taken on the basis of his creative accomplishment. Today the League has 20 members from 8 provinces.

The League has set out to make the works of Canadian composers available throughout the country. As it is, whenever inspiration nibbles and a composer writes a work, he is out of pocket for the copying and duplication fees. For even to sustain the hope of getting a composition played, he must circulate it amongst conductors and performers. And often such people are too distracted to bother returning the costly manuscript.

HARRY SOMERS: New hearing, new job.

Canadians are going through a period of self-discovery, and plain curiosity should prompt us to hear what our composers are up to. By indulging that curiosity we would find that Canadians are composing music able to brook comparison with anything turned out by our painters and writers.

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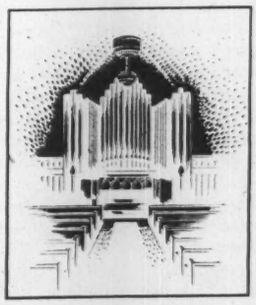

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BOOK REVIEWS

POGOPHILES AND OTHERS

POGO—by Walt Kelly—Musson—$1.50.

by Melwyn Breen

SINCE 1946, a group of animals who live in the swamplands of southern Georgia have been attracting wider and wider attention from appreciators of a sophisticated whimsy that is as specialized as it is free of logic. "Pogo" though nominally a comic strip, has about as many levels of meaning as "Ulysses" and — to those who do not like it—makes just about as much sense.

Opinions seem sharply divided with regard to "Pogo"—either you like it and the strip starts off what would be an otherwise meaningless day or you dislike it so much that you leave the room when the subject—and it does inevitably—comes up. There doesn't seem to be any formula for explaining why there are just two violent responses to it. "Pogo" belongs to the vein of "Alice in Wonderland," and "Krazy Kat" and just dimly in the background can be seen the figure of Tristram Shandy.

To the readers of 266 newspapers in the U.S. and Canada who follow "Pogo" faithfully, the chief delight lies in Walt Kelly's absurd, delightful onslaughts on the English language. He is one of a distinguished line of writers who demonstrate the extreme flexibility of words, sounds and meanings. This is what happens to an old nursery rhyme when Kelly applies his wonderful free-associational dream-world whimsy to it:

Oh, pick a pock of peach pits
Pockets full of pie
Foreign twenty blackboards
Baked until they cry
Winnipeg was open
The burst again to sing
Oh, worse than that a Danish ditch
Was two by four the king.

Anyone who would attempt to explain why that is funny to someone who didn't see it would be a zealous apostle indeed. The fact is, it *is* funny.

POGO, however, isn't confined to nonsense long after Lear. It contains a wealth of shrewd observation on human vanity (doesn't Albert the Alligator belong to a tradition as old as Falstaff and as gross as W. C. Fields?); it contains a deal of social and political satire: the sequence on the "new clear fishin'." But in spite of these slender though telling roots in reality, "Pogo" is almost wholly concentrated in itself; the strip has its own inner unity as a dream has unity. It is complete in itself as all great works of art are complete; Pogo is Pogo as for Stein a rose is a rose is a rose: (in possible influences on Kelly, incidentally, Stein is also evident).

Apart from the absurd logic of the writing—like no logic on earth—Kelly is a genius of draughtmanship. His little figures are vivid, fluid and executed superbly against backgrounds that shift and change with the life of reality. Kelly has adapted the rigid comic-strip medium to his own use; the four-picture panel in his case isn't a confining convention: he uses borders, balloons, lettering as an integral part of the strip's inner unity. In the balloons, for instance, the printing becomes a vehicle for character: Deacon Mushrat is the schoolteacher, therefore he must speak in German script, the immemorial sign of ultra-scholarship; small bugs must speak in dots since their voices are too tiny to be heard. Lines of type must go up and down with the rise and fall of inflection. Not the least evidence of Kelly's visual genius is that he employs a brush for everything but the lettering, a tool that gives the drawing fluidity and gracefulness and some of the spirit.

But to "Pogo" fans, words of analysis are vehicles for Kelly's nonsense. Their damning question could be "What would Albert say about all this?"

—Walt Kelly

"POGO"

—Walt Kelly

POGO AND ALBERT

Action on the Coast

THE DESPERATE SEARCH—by Arthur Mayse—McLeod—$3.75.

by William Sclater

CHARACTERS, as vivid and tough as the rock and bush of their background, people the writings of Arthur Mayse. Here is a Canadian writer who reports the action and color of Canada in the making.

Out on the coastlands of British Columbia, where the last airports lie by the edge of the sea beneath the mountains, a bush pilot watches for the flight which is bringing his two young children from the luxury surroundings of his ex-wife, a hepped-up movie queen. Beside him is a girl reporter.

Fog closes down and out of the clammy pall an aircraft roars down with red fingers of flame reaching from a burning motor. But the pilots, in their smoke-shrouded cockpit, have come in too high and the burning plane zooms upwards again to vanish in the night and the darkness.

The search is on—over the great wastes of the Pacific, by the mountainous spurs and lakes and through the hidden bush country. Plane after plane takes off in the hours and days which follow. The story now concentrates on the watching, observant reporters, now on the movie queen making her play for her public, and most effectively on the children who are lost.

The author draws from his own newspaper background for much of the authenticity of the search. It is a strong tale this with moving contrasts of the emotions of vastly-different people viewed against the background of a harsh land. Like Mayse's first book, "Perilous Passage", "The Desperate Search" was also a *Saturday Evening Post* serial, a well-deserved compliment in the popular fiction field.

Your Town and You

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN CANADA — by Horace L. Brittain—*Ryerson*—$6.00.

by B. K. Sandwell

A SIGNIFICANT sentence in Dr. Brittain's Foreword to this volume states his conviction "that the municipal electorate of Canada has already a basis of law and institutions which it may use to secure the local services it desires, and that it has the intellectual capacity to improve this basis. It is not so clear that the municipal electorate has the reserves of character without which the maintenance of democratic government is impossible." Those are strong words, and Dr. Brittain, with nearly 40 years of experience in municipal research in Canada, is entitled to use them. This is the first solid volume on the subject since Morley Wickett's "Municipal Government in Canada" which appeared in 1907.

The Board of Control model so widely used in Ontario's larger cities

is found, Dr. Brittain states, in no other part of the British Commonwealth. He thinks that the presence of aldermen in such a structure is of very limited utility, because it is almost impossible for them to reverse the decision of the Board of Control. The Controllers sit with the Council, and if they are unanimous it takes, in Toronto for example, 16 out of 18 aldermen to reverse the Board's vote. "The system is apt to lead to much conversation but not necessarily to prompt action in important executive matters."

Ontario has also the distinction of having 18 of the 19 large municipalities which have one-year terms; the prevailing fashion elsewhere in Canada is two years. "As long as electors take the ground that members of elected bodies can be trusted to give good service for a year only, many will be elected who are incapable of giving good service for a month."

A London statistic covering the last 30 years shows that women are far more negligent about casting their votes than men. After reading the chapter on "Some Weaknesses and Problems" one is left wondering why there is not more unwisdom in municipal administration than there is, and particularly why there is so little actual corruption. A most valuable book, whose author will be richly rewarded if it stirs up a hundred energetic young men and women in different parts of Canada to make our municipal processes a little more sensible.

Writers & Writing

CANADIAN WRITERS are right in the top ten of the February listing by the public libraries in both Calgary and Toronto. Mazo de la Roche "Renny's Daughter" is third in both cities, Luella Creighton's "High Bright Buggy Wheels", fourth and fifth. In the non-fiction list, Toronto favors Billy Button's "I Married an Artist", Judith Robinson's "As We Came By", T. B. Costain's "The Magnificent Century" and E. M. Gillis's "North Pole Boarding House".

Readers' tastes in the two cities seem to agree more on fiction than on non-fiction with five novels on both lists but only Churchill's "Closing the Ring", and Carson's "The Sea Around Us" jointly appearing on the non-fiction lists.

Far inland Calgary seems to have its eye on the ocean with "The Sea Around Us" heading the non-fiction list and "The Cruel Sea" the fiction. The two firsts in Toronto are "My Cousin Rachel" and "The Dam Busters".

—"The Desperate Search"
ARTHUR MAYSE

■ Exciting news from British Book Service is their new home. This month they go to the lovely, old Davies, later Taylor, house at 1068 Broadview Ave., Toronto. This mansion of many fire-places is recalled as home-ground for two colorful families where talk centred on many things, especially horses. Now books will be the theme-song but good "horse sense" will carry on. EVELYN WEATHERILL reports it has been "fun" —getting settled. We hope to see it soon for there's nothing like a housewarming. That's a sixty-four dollar hint.

■ Montreal Repertory Theatre's library was considered the best dramatic library in Canada and its loss in the tragic March fire is a blow which will be felt far beyond Montreal. Fortunately some of the 5,000 books were out on loan and these will form the nucleus of the new library MRT is already planning to build. Many irreplaceable documents, costumes and historic heirlooms from the Martha Allan home were also destroyed. It is to be hoped that some collectors will be able to share their wealth with MRT in recreating what was a unique Canadian theatre centre.

■ ARTHUR MAYSE has sold movie rights to his new *Saturday Evening Post* serial "The Desperate Search" to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Mayse hopes film will be made in British Columbia but one certainly can never tell about studios.

■ Press and Radio people were happy to help along the better things of life by attending a Book-Launching Party the other day in Toronto. Occasion marked release of new Core publication, "Culture in Canada", edited by Communications Research director, ALBERT A. SHEA. This, we must watch for Oh Grandma—what a big name it has! Actually, it is that old Royal Commission on the Arts, headed by Canada's new Governor-General, boiled down to 65 pages so everyone can go on talking about it.

■ McClelland & Stewart are giving us a chance to read about the original Canadians and high time too. This month they publish "People of the Deer" by FARLEY MOWAT. Mowat, a young Canadian travelled extensively through the northern barrens and discovered the plight of a dying Eskimo tribe, the Ihalmiut, the People of the Deer. 2,000 strong at the beginning of the century, they lived happily by the skills their fathers taught them, shooting with bows and arrows the great deer. Then the white traders came and taught them to forsake bow and arrows for trap lines and deer for white man's flour. —*Rica*

For reading during Lent these Oxford books provide material with which the layman may strengthen the concepts of his faith and confirm his confidence in the vitality of Christianity.

In *Monday to Friday Is Not Enough* ($3.50) Dr. Frederick Meek, minister of Old South Church, Boston, discusses the problem facing many Christians today who find their daily work far removed from their real interests, and offers a pattern for satisfying, creative living seven days of the week.

What St. Paul Said ($1.75) sets the Epistles in their proper context and helps the ordinary reader to grasp the contents of St. Paul's teaching as a whole. The author is The Right Reverend J. W. C. Wand, Lord Bishop of London.

Dr. Norman Pittenger has written *The Christian Sacrifice* ($4.00) to help the layman enter more fully into the richness of the Holy Communion. He studies the essential importance of the Communion rite in the life of the Christian Church, both in historic Christendom and in our own day.

A Primer of Christianity ($4.00) is designed to provide the casual and not too well-informed Christian with the facts about his religion. This comprehensive volume is made up of three parts, each of which is available in a separate volume at $1.45: *The Beginning of the Gospel* by T. W. Manson, *The Furtherance of the Gospel* by R. W. Moore, and *The Truth of the Gospel* by G. B. Caird.

"Is Christianity to be abandoned as obsolete, or is it the soul of Western Europe and the protagonist of freedom against eastern totalitarianism?" Both sides of this vital question are examined by the eminent historian, Herbert Butterfield, in *Christianity in European History* ($1.00).

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BUSINESS

U.S. BUSINESS

METAL SHORTAGE EASING

by R. L. Hoadley

THE GREAT metal stampede of the last 20 months is over, temporarily, at least. The U.S. Government took the first step toward decontrol of steel by pulling chrome steel out from the Controlled Materials Plan and inviting the steel industry to suggest products which it thinks are in good enough supply to be freed of consumption restrictions.

Following the steel move, Washington suddenly lifted controls on the use of lead, a metal with widespread industrial applications.

Cadmium may be next on the decontrol list. Even aluminum producers are asking for liberalized allotments to civilian producers. Less than a month ago the Government was still talking of further expansion of aluminum plants.

The truth is that metal production has suddenly caught up with the demand. Take lead as a case at point. It has developed almost overnight that the total available lead supply in the U.S. this year may reach as much as 1,300,000 tons, or about 150,000 tons more than a year ago.

Here is the picture of what has happened in lead. Imports in 1951 were down 50 per cent from 1950 as foreign buyers were paying prices in excess of the domestic ceiling. But foreign buyers are no longer willing or able to pay high prices for lead because of heavy purchases in 1951. As a result the price in foreign markets has receded to a point where large quantities of foreign metal now are available for import into the U.S. In addition, the import duty on lead was suspended last month. This action eliminated the two-price system and brought costs of foreign lead to domestic consumers down to the U.S. ceiling level.

Premium prices are disappearing on the world metal markets. In addition to lead, zinc has almost fallen in line with domestic prices and copper prices abroad also have joined the downtread.

Much of this changed picture in metals is due to the lagging demand for consumer durable goods. It's no secret that production in recent months has been going into inventory to a disturbing degree. Production schedules will be trimmed unless retail demand becomes a lot heavier. At the same time, military needs have not increased sufficiently to offset curtailment in civilian use.

MEANWHILE the big plant-expansion program of 1951 is beginning to hit its stride. Its impact already is noticeable in steel and aluminum. Aluminum fabricators claim they have more than enough stocks in their plants to meet all the top priority orders placed with them. This "surplus" of aluminum supply over orders is in sharp contrast to the situation only a month ago. Then defence officials were lamenting that they had handed out far more "ration tickets" to industry than there would be metal available to redeem the allocations. Now, almost overnight, buyers are applying the brakes and the big metals-buying rush has slowed down to a heavy-breathing walk.

—Alcan

CANADIAN ALUMINUM awaiting shipment at Port Alfred, Que. Impact of plant expansion is already noticeable in U.S. supply picture. Changed situation has developed almost overnight: a month ago allocations exceeded supply in the States. Paradoxically, progress toward arranging large scale sales of Canadian aluminum in the U.S. began as supply picture improved. Early in March Canadian-U.S. negotiations on a long term $700 million contract for aluminum deliveries to U.S. got underway. Previous efforts had been hampered by representations made to Washington by some U.S. aluminum manufacturers who stoutly opposed large scale contracting by Washington for Canadian aluminum.

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By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 95

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending March 31st, 1952, payable by cheque dated April 15th, 1952, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on March 31st, 1952.

By Order of the Board,

J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
February 26th, 1952.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1.25 per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on

1ST APRIL, 1952,

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th March, 1952.

By order of the Board,

Charles Pettit,
Manager.

March 6th, 1952.

FOOT & MOUTH

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

the Burns plant. In February the Federal vets in Regina grew more alarmed. They took samples from three infected animals which were again found in the Burns feed lot, and sent them for examination to the Animal Diseases Research Institute in Hull. The experts at Hull said it was foot-and-mouth disease of Type A—the commonest.

The obvious presumption had to be that it had been foot-and-mouth disease all along, starting with the Waas herd. But it is still possible that the disease in Waas's herd was correctly diagnosed as stomatitis. It is still possible that the February outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Burns food lot came from some other source. By that time it might have reached the feed lot from any one of 23 infected farms. Several of them have since been tested, and foot-and-mouth disease has been established. But did these farms infect the Burns feed lot, or did they get the infection from there?

In early March, tests were made to try to determine whether the Waas cattle ever had foot-and-mouth disease. If they provided a conclusive result, the first question will be answered. If—as is unhappily more likely—they offer no conclusive proof either way, then further questions are raised.

WERE the original tests on the Waas farm properly made? According to the textbooks the standard test for foot-and-mouth disease consists in injecting some of the diseased material from an infected animal into cattle, swine and horses. (Guinea-pigs may be included.) If it is foot-and-mouth, the cattle and swine should contract it, and the horses shouldn't. In the Waas case, as reported, the horses did react. Therefore, if the test was done right, it is claimed that it must have been stomatitis, a horse disease.

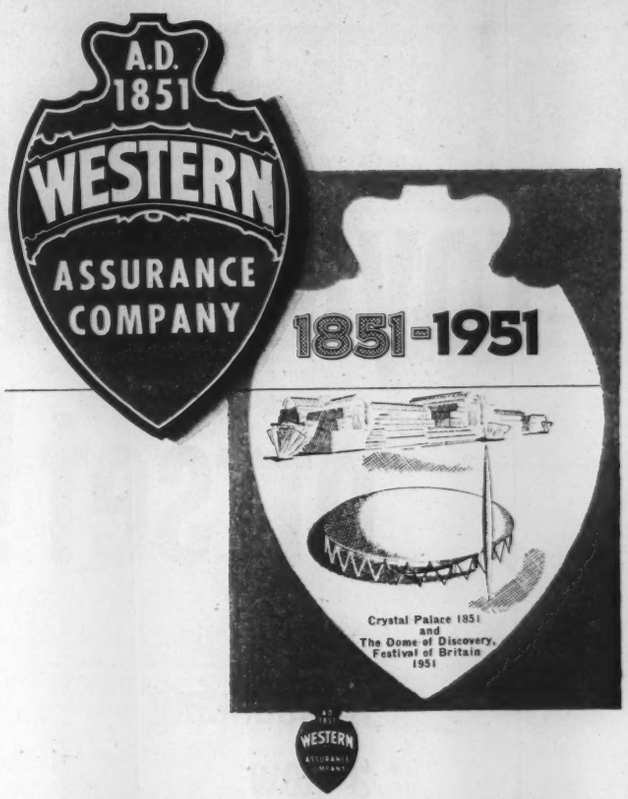
Critics claim that the test may not have been properly done, chiefly because cattle and swine were not also given the injection. Yet competent vets on the spot were satisfied. When experts fall out, laymen—in this case MP's—have to judge between them.

A further charge of negligence will have to be met. Even if the Federal veterinary service could conclusively establish that the disease in the Waas herd was stomatitis, it knows that at some place and some time between November 26 and February 13 foot-and-mouth disease appeared. Was it reasonable, was it fully efficient, to ride so long on the presumption that the first Waas diagnosis still held? Or should the injection tests have been repeated earlier on other herds? Should the Research Institute have been called in earlier?

These questions will be hard enough to judge when all the evidence is in, which it isn't yet. Meanwhile the dominant worry is not the past but the future. Will the disease spread?

The spring thaw is regarded as the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26



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BUSINESS COMMENT

RUSSIA'S OIL AND INDUSTRY

by P. M. Richards

THOUGH RUSSIA has made big advances in industrialization (in armaments rather than in civilian goods production), she is backward in oil development, and if war with the West should break out in the next two or three years, her greatest weakness may be an insufficiency of oil. But Russia has big oil potentialities. Some interesting facts about Russia's oil position were provided by W. M. V. Ash, President of the Shell Oil Co. of Canada Ltd., in an address (to the Junior Investment Dealers Association of Canada) on the world oil situation and Canada's place in it.

Though Canada's oil production and proven oil reserves have grown so rapidly in the last five years, as outlined here last week, this country is still a small item in the world oil picture. How small is indicated by these figures of the proven oil reserves of the world's five main producing areas —"proven" reserves meaning an estimation of the amount of recoverable oil in the underground reservoir as indicated by wells so far drilled: the Far East 1 to 1½ billion barrels, Russia approximately 4½ billion, South America including the Caribbean 12 billion, North America 27 billion, the Near East 33 billion. To the North American figure Canada contributes 1½ billion, equal to about 1/18 of the total North American reserve and to 1/22 of the Near East reserve.

However, both Canada and Russia have huge areas potentially favorable to the development of oil. Despite Canada's remarkable increase (1,000 per cent) in production in the last five years, this country is believed to be still only on the threshold of proving up additional fields in hitherto undiscovered areas. This is almost certainly true of Russia too.

The fact is, Mr. Ash says, that Russia is herself capable of becoming one of the most important oil-producing territories. She contains one of the greatest areas of the world geologically favorable to oil accumulation. This has been estimated to cover about 3½ million square miles or 45 per cent of Russia's land surface.

In comparison with this big potential, Russia's actual production effort has been feeble. At the time of the outbreak of World War II, there were serious weaknesses in Russia's oil industry. The Russians' technique of oil development had been inferior to that of the Western world. Their rate of oil-well completion had been slower, their refinery technique behind the times, and they had continued to rely primarily on railroad as against pipeline transportation.

To what extent has Russia's oil production risen since the war ended? The completion of the Soviet's first postwar five-year plan for petroleum was announced last year. The goal was a production of about 700,000 barrels a day by 1950. Although this goal was achieved and even exceeded by an amount of 42,000 barrels a day, the total production was still less than three-quarters of a million barrels per day, equal to about one-eighth of the United States' production and less than one-half of Venezuela's.

Mr. Ash says that in the event of war, petroleum may be the weakest shot in Russia's locker and the strongest in that of the Western powers. But Russian inadequacy will result only from past lack of energy in proving up reserves by drilling and in the mechanics of production.

What of the future? Russia will undoubtedly make further large gains industrially, and no doubt in oil production too, gains which look particularly impressive when set against the abnormally low levels of earlier years. Nevertheless, all valuable evidence indicates that Russia is advancing at a much slower rate than North America is. For example, in the field of power expansion, Russia has five big power projects under way and scheduled to be in production by 1957. These plants will add no less than 4.2 million kilowatts to Russia's capacity. Yet the U.S. alone added nearly 7 million kilowatts of power capacity in one year, 1951. Steel expansion is another of Russia's main goals. Yet steel capacity to be added in the United States from 1947 through 1953 will just about equal the entire steel output of Russia in 1950. And, of course, this U.S. growth is complemented by very large expansion in Canada.

Profit Sharing

ALTHOUGH this Polish immigrant had only got his job a week before the company's annual profit-sharing distribution, he received, to his great surprise, a $25 bonus. All the employees of Supreme Aluminum Industries Ltd., Toronto manufacturers of aluminum cooking utensils and electric heaters, received something above their regular wages, which the company says are equal to the best paid for such work in the Toronto area. Some long-service employees received upwards of $1,500 and the average was $696.

Supreme Aluminum's profit-sharing plan has been in operation only four years, but it has already proved its worth. Harold V. Lush, President and principal shareholder who put the system in, says profit-sharing works well for his company because it produces the maximum in employee effort and cooperation at the minimum cost. This is reflected in the rapid growth of employee profit-sharing disbursements—$73,385 for 1948, $76,299 for 1949, $97,770 for 1950 and $128,638 for 1951.

The company is in a sound position financially and its plant is modern and well-maintained. It has 225 employees, a number that permits a personal relationship between top management and individual workers.

Labor-management relations are excellent. There is no labor union because the workers don't want one, and the labor turnover is very small. There is a waiting list of applicants for jobs, and the company is able to be more than usually selective in hiring.

The profit-sharing formula is "Pay the going rates to labor and capital and then split the profits 50-50". The "going rate" to capital is set now at 5 per cent. Of the employees' share of the 1951 profits, they received $54,504 in cash and the balance, $74,134, in credits in the pension fund. Each member of the fund contributes 5 per cent of his annual wage, or a maximum of $150 per year, and the company contributes according to the amount of profits, on the basis of the 50-50 division. So far the company's contributions have been more than four times those of the employees. An important item is that deductions for taxes come out of the company's share.

Based on the experience of the last four years, an average-wage employee, retiring after 25 years at the age of 65, will have $40,000 to his credit in the pension fund, and after 35 years over $80,000.

H. V. Lush, who launched and built up Supreme Aluminum Industries, says that his and the company's motive in thus practising profit-sharing is "intelligent selfishness", which he defines as the motivation that makes loyal citizens. The emphasis is obviously on the word "intelligent". Though he does not claim that profit-sharing is a panacea for all the ills of industry, he is convinced that when its benefits are understood it will be more generally adopted.

Mr. Lush is a member of the Council of Profit-Sharing Industries, of Akron, Ohio, an organization for spreading the profit-sharing gospel formed in 1947 by top executives of a number of U.S. companies which had used the profit-sharing principle for years with very encouraging results. The Council says that profit-sharing apparently always works well where the plan in use (there are many different plans, suitable for different types of industries) has been generously conceived and honestly executed, in complete good faith on both sides. This is the essential requirement.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

CUMULATIVE REDEEMABLE PREFERRED SHARES

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared the following dividends for the three months ending 31st March, 1952.

4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

No. 14, $1.19 per share, payable on 1st April, 1952. The said dividend will be payable on or after said date in respect of shares specified in any share warrant on presentation of dividend coupon No. 14 at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

No. 20, $1.00 per share, payable on 1st April, 1952. The said dividend will be payable on or after said date in respect of shares specified in any share warrant on presentation of dividend coupon No. 20 at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

By Order of the Board

J. A. BRICE, Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
26th February, 1952

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared payable April 15th, 1952, to shareholders of record March 14th, 1952:

Thirty-five cents per share on the Preferred Shares $20 par $1.40 Series.

Fifty cents per share on the Class A Shares.

Minnipeg, Man., March 1, 1952.

EBEN GOVAN, Secretary

THE Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

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65E

FOOT & MOUTH

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

telling point. The virus lives longest in cold weather. It may be preserved in the frozen ground to break out afresh in the thaw. After that, when the hot weather comes, its life is shortened and the danger should be less.

Man's measures against this invisible menace seem pathetically chancy. It came from we-don't-know-where. It could vanish — or spread—as secretly. For all our science, we're still pretty helpless.

Chronology of Events

1951

Nov. 26
Leonard Waas of McLean, Sask., consulted local vets about disease among his cattle. Two private practitioners and the provincial vet. agreed on diagnosis of stomatitis.

Dec. 2
Federal vet., Dr. James, sent to investigate. Injected two horses with infected material.

Dec. 3
Waas farm quarantined. Dr. James examined neighboring herds and found them clear of disease.

Dec. 7
Dr. James found disease on farm of Schmidt, neighbor of Waas who had been helping him with his cattle. Ottawa notified of outbreak of vesicular disease.

Dec. 8
Horses injected from Waas farm reacted; conclusion reached that disease was stomatitis, *not* foot-and-mouth. Waas farm found clear of disease, and quarantine lifted.

Dec. 12
Disease found in herd of Wood, another neighbor of Waas who had also helped him. Dr. James again inspected neighboring herds and found no disease.

Few Days Later
Disease found in herd north-west of Lumsden, near Wascana Creek.

Dec. 27
Schmidt and Wood farms cleared; quarantine lifted.

Dec. 28
Feed lot at Burns packing plant, Regina, quarantined after outbreak of disease.

1952

Jan. 17
Disease cleared up at Burns feed lot; quarantine lifted. Dr. Childs, Federal Veterinary Director-General, in Regina for other purposes, discussed outbreak with local vets.

Latter Part of January
Outbreaks of disease at a good many scattered points in the area, particularly on farms near Wascana Creek which carries sewage from Burns Regina plant.

Feb. 12
Dr. Childs started holiday.

Feb. 13
Regina reported disease "taking on more serious appearance".

Feb. 14
Infected material from three animals in Burns feed lot sent to Hull for examination.

Feb. 16
Dr. Childs recalled from holiday; flew to Regina. Infected samples from Regina injected into cattle, swine and horses at Hull.

Feb. 18
Result of investigations at Hull indicated foot-and-mouth disease. Similar injections given to animals at Regina under Dr. Childs' direction; but these produced no reaction. Dr. Childs ordered quarantine of six municipalities.

Feb. 19
Burns plant closed under orders. Quarantine extended to ten municipalities. Slaughtering program initiated; last infected herds killed March 6.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS

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for admission will be competed for at the regular entrance examinations on Saturday May 10, at 9 a.m.

Grades VII and VIII will be established in the University Schools beginning Sept. 1952.

Application forms for entering all Grades VII to XIII inclusive, may be obtained at the School Office, 371 Bloor St. W., or by telephoning MI. 1159, local 4.

W. B. MacMURRAY, Headmaster

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INSURANCE

IS INSURANCE AGENT NEEDED?

by L. D. Millar

WHEN YOU PAY your premium for fire insurance, automobile, burglary or other casualty policy, about one-fifth of the money goes to the insurance agent who sold you the business. In all, Canadians contributed about $75 million last year in commissions to fire and casualty insurance agents.

From time to time it has been suggested that the cost of insurance could be reduced considerably if the public could buy insurance direct from insurance companies instead of dealing through agents. Are the services of the agent really necessary?

Insurance is a highly complex business which requires special training. The Federal Insurance Department lists 29 different kinds of casualty insurance and most of these lines have various types of policies and endorsements. It takes an expert to know which ones are best for you.

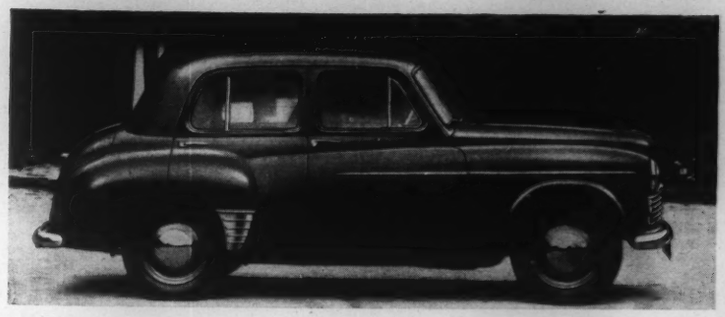
If there were no agents, the companies would have to open branch offices in all leading centres and maintain a large trained staff. Not only would this likely be as costly as paying commissions to agents, but it would also leave the small towns and villages without any insurance facilities. Under the present agency system the companies have extended their services into almost every town and village.

If you are convinced that the agent is needed, you still want to know what you have a right to expect from him for the percentage of your premiums which he gets. First, it is his duty to make a careful study of particular circumstances and advise the various types of contracts from which you may choose.

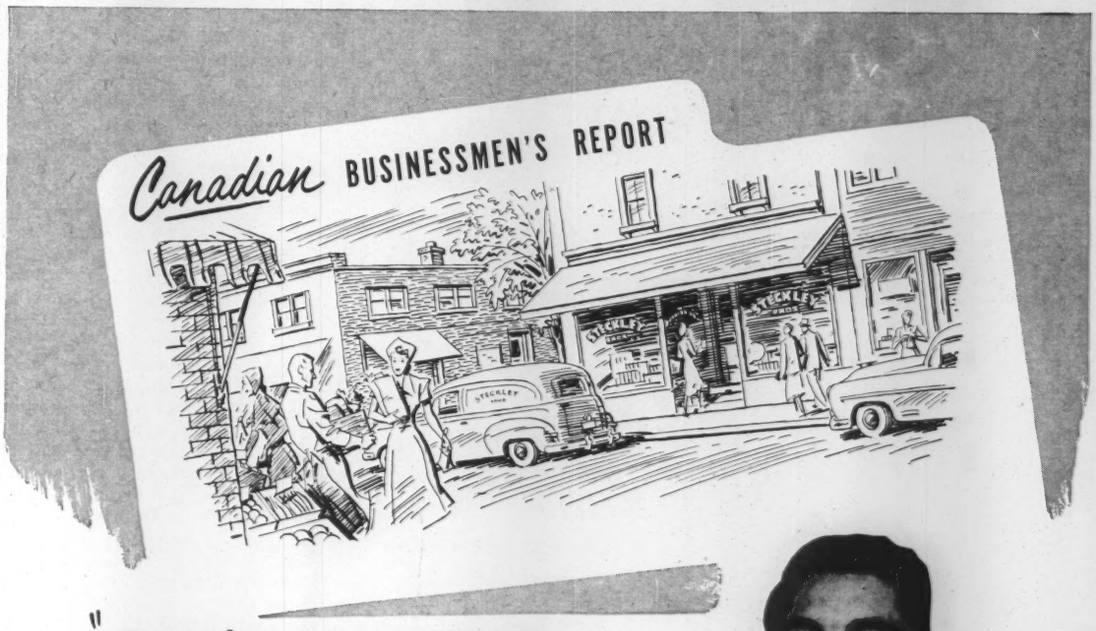
When you have chosen the policies and endorsements that best suit you, it is the duty of the agent to see that you understand just what you are buying so that you will not be disillusioned if a loss occurs and you find you are not covered under the particular contract you picked.

BUT THE AGENT'S DUTY to you does not end when he has delivered the policy and collected the premium. Service to policyholders continues throughout the term of the policy, for 12 months or maybe three years. He acts as liaison between you and the insurance company if you have a claim. He helps to solve any insurance problem which may arise and he keeps you informed of new coverages which may be available or of any change which may alter your insurance requirements. For example, it it probable that your agent has already told you of the new automobile-insurance policy which gives new and broader coverage. Undoubtedly he has been telling you that with each jump in prices you need more of almost every type of insurance to maintain the same level of protection.

If your insurance agent gives you this type of service, you are probably satisfied that he earns his commissions. If he doesn't, you may do well to switch to an agent who will protect your interests.



NEW Hillman Minx De Luxe Sedan ▶ has sleek appearance, engine modifications. Body, chassis are welded into one.



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NHL CAPTAINS PICK 1952 ALL-STARS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

only did some nice scoring for himself but also had to do most of the "lugging" for his mates. Still, the 34-year-old Lach is enjoying one of his best seasons and, in late February, became the all-time highest point-scorer in NHL history. This positional duel between two great centres could persist until the last game; however, in our voting, Lach just edged Kennedy for the first-team spot.

The fight for left wing was almost as tight. Sid Smith had some support, but the main bout was between Harry Watson and Ted Lindsay. In the league records, both players were closely matched in goal-scoring, but the Detroit winger was far ahead in assists. However, our voters must have reasoned that Howe and Abel gave more aid to Lindsay than Watson received from his line-mates. Toronto Maple Leafs' Harry Watson earned four firsts and two seconds to capture the position of left wing on our first team.

What might have been the tightest race of all was marred by the mid-season illness of Montreal's Richard. Until the "miseries" caught up with him, the Rocket was the league's leading scorer; then Howe passed him. If the Montrealer had not been ill, the position of all-star right wing might have gone to Richard, for even during his convalescence he still was accorded first or second place on every ballot. Even so, few will dispute the award of the honor to Detroit's still youthful Howe, a great player who is destined to become one of hockey's all-time stars.

Regardless of how the official awards go, most fans will agree that the captains and Foster Hewitt did a good job. Certainly any coach would relax if he could ice SN's team of goalkeeper Sawchuck; defencemen Kelly and Harvey; with Lach, Watson and Howe on the line.

WHILE our selectors were choosing the All-Stars, we also asked them to name their preferences for the Calder, Lady Byng and Hart Trophies. This task was even more difficult than selecting the best in each position, for there were 22 possibles for the rookie award; while every player in the league was eligible for the other two cups. However, our seven wise men were game; so here are their choices for the three trophies.

The Calder Memorial Trophy is the annual award to "the most proficient player in his first year of NHL competition." It has been won by some great competitors, including Apps, Brimsek, Laprade, Gaye Stewart, Meeker and Sawchuck.

This year there have been so many brilliant freshmen that any one of a half dozen had a chance to become Mr. Rookie of 1952. Montreal Canadiens were particularly blessed with sensational youngsters, for Geoffrion, Moore, Meger, Gamble and St. Laurent all made good in their first real test. But, there were other nominees, including Detroit's Delveechio, Boston's McIntyre and New York's Buller.

Strangely, in all its competitive years, the Calder Trophy has never been won by a defenceman; but in the opinion of some of our advisers, history could be altered this season, for Rangers' Hyman Buller got three first-place nominations. This support may seem surprising, for the scoring splurges of Geoffrion and Moore have been stealing the headlines.

However, the team captains and Foster Hewitt did give most points to the high-scoring, 21-year-old Geoffrion, who came to the Canadiens from the junior Montreal Nationals. While "Boom Boom" gets our approving nod, we aren't too sure that Buller will not get the official award. Canadiens have so many good rookies that support may be divided.

The Lady Byng Memorial Trophy, in the words of the book, is annually won by "the player adjudged to have exhibited the best type of sportsmanship and gentlemanly conduct, combined with a high standard of playing ability." In short, it belongs to the player who best blends skill and clean play.

IN EARLIER YEARS some one player has been a very evident choice for the Lady Byng Trophy. Holders have included Nighbor, Boucher, Primeau, Bauer, Apps and Laprade. This season there are several candidates for the award, and our voters didn't go overboard for any one of them.

Smith, McFadden, Laprade, Raleigh, Hergesheimer, Mosienko and Kelly were all nominated, and, in the opinion of our panel of experts, Toronto's Sid Smith had a slight margin over Chicago's Bill Mosienko and New York's Edgar Laprade, the 1949-50 Byng Trophy winner.

The most coveted of all the individual honors is the Hart Trophy, the annual NHL award to the player who is voted to be the most valuable to his team in the entire league. Every club has at least one player who is not only outstanding in his play but also has the fight and leadership to inspire his team. Milt Schmidt, Abel, Lach, Cowley, Morenz, Shore or Nels Stewart are some whose names are already engraved on the Hart base.

This year, our captains nominated seven players for the Hart silverware. They proposed Schmidt, Howe, Lach, Sawchuck, Kennedy, Raleigh and Kelly. All received two or more points, and the close contest finally narrowed to the last-vote ballot which gave the decision to Detroit's Gordie Howe over Boston's Milt Schmidt.

Thus, in the judgment of our counsellors, the Calder winner should be Montreal's "Boom Boom" Geoffrion with New York's Hy Buller as alter-

nate. The Lady Byng Memorial trophy holder could be Toronto's Sid Smith with New York's Edgar Laprade or Chicago's Bill Mosienko as second choice. Our Hart Trophy support is recorded Detroit's Gordie Howe, with Boston's Milt Schmidt in reserve.

In addition to the Lady Byng, Hart and Calder Trophies, the NHL offers the Vezina Trophy for the best goalie, and the Art Ross Trophy for the leading point-scorer. Statistically, Detroit Red Wings should win at both ends of the rink for Sawchuck is the outstanding backstop and Howe leads all the attackers.

Our experts, in addition to naming the team stars and the trophy winners, also undertook to call the league's best defence, the outstanding line, the best stick-handler, the fastest skater, the most improved player—even the favorite referee. Detroit's Kelly and Reise were favored over Toronto's Thompson and Mortson by a one-point margin as the top defensemen.

The most favored forward line is Detroit's Howe, Abel and Lindsay with Montreal's Lach line edging Toronto's Kennedy threesome for second place.

When asked to choose the most improved player in the league, our authorities threw nine names at us. Pavelich, Timgren, Henry, Creighton, Flaman, Johnston, Geoffrion and Meger were amongst the nominations. However, the name that led all the rest was New York's centre, Don Raleigh. This was "Bones" sixth year in the NHL, and even when a third of the season remained, the lean Ranger had equalled his best point-scoring record for any complete year. Our captains and Foster Hewitt didn't need stop watches to confirm their impression that the fastest skater in the NHL is Bill Mosienko.

Watson, Smith, Pavelich, Laprade, Mackell and Guidolin were each mentioned on someone's ballot, but all the first places, except on his own ballot, were given the little Flying Hawk. Mosienko was still taking the shortest road to the nets, for he earned more goals during 1951-52 than in any of his previous five seasons.

It could be that hockey's critics are right when they say that stickhandling is a declining art. Only Max Bentley, Edgar Laprade and Gordie Howe were proposed for the honor, and the repeat winner was Bentley. The two top officials were Red Storey and George Gravel.

Incidentally, don't feel badly if you don't agree with SN's advisers: only one completely named the finalized all-star team.

New President

R. ROSEFIELD

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. R. Rosefield, Toronto was appointed President of Trinidad Leaseholds (Canada) Limited, Refiners and Marketers of Regent Gasoline and Development of Oil Fields in Western Canada. Mr. Rosefield, who has been connected with the oil business for the past 25 years and is well known throughout the oil industry, has been associated with the company as Vice-President. *

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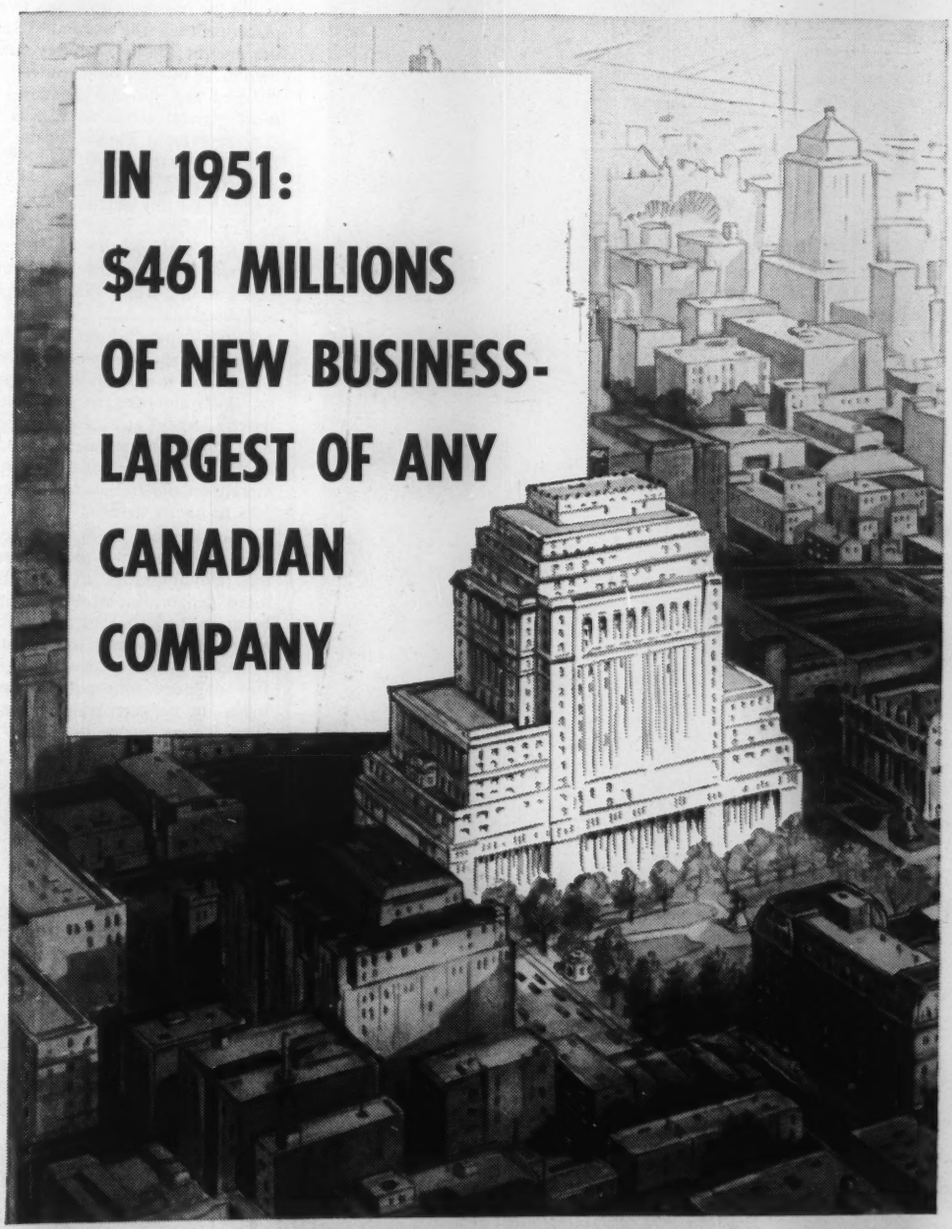

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FILMS

THE DENATURED WESTERN

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE WESTERN, in terms of action, landscape, scale and movement, is one of the pure cinematic forms, and any director who attempts to embellish it with ideas, characterization and art-photography does so at his own risk. Characterization and ideas throw out the timing and photography for photography's sake tends to bring things to a dead stop. An audience keyed to action isn't prepared to brood over theories and soon becomes bored by a picture which may be beautiful to look at but is no fun to watch.

"Viva Zapata" is the story of Emilio Zapata, Villa's co-revolutionary in the Mexican uprisings that took place through the second decade of the present century. A revolutionary theme, in our sensitive times, can be handled only in the broadest, safest, most general terms so it was necessary to present Zapata as the typical familiar Western hero, dedicated and incorruptible. The revolutionary idea couldn't be left out entirely however, so Zapata must brood over problems of justice and equality, revolving them endlessly in his slow tenacious peasant's mind, while the picture drags and drags.

"Viva Zapata" doesn't lack heroics, landscape, and the sweep of men and horses, but it is badly handicapped by its determination to be something much larger and more significant than humble horse opera. The result of all these highminded intentions is merely an old-fashioned Western that fails to hit its stride.

The film has to be sure some remarkable scenes — the gathering of the revolutionaries to free the captured Zapata; the establishment of the hero as Mexico's reluctant revolutionary president; the assassination of President Madero, caught in a crossfire of guns and automobile headlights. In between times however the film fritters away its power in attempts to capture drama in photography, and significance in windy generalizations. There's an awful lot of artful brooding, both visual and political, when what the film really needs is a touch of old-fashioned giddy-ap.

Marlon Brando's portrayal of Zapata carries over a suggestion of the stubborn thick-headedness that characterized the hero in "A Street-Car Named Desire". But the quality that was often morbidly funny in the deplorable brother-in-law of "Street-Car" is a good deal less stimulating in the high-minded politico of "Viva Zapata." He is very picturesque however, and so is the whole production. Perhaps that is chiefly what is wrong with it.

FRANK SINATRA'S studio, casting about for material for their star, hit on the idea of presenting him in a full length study of a crooner and his career. The result is "Meet Danny Wilson" which provides every possible opportunity for meeting Frankie Sinatra.

The film is screen biography only in the usual loose sense of the term. But while it scants or enlarges the personal Sinatra story it fits the star's talents like the paper on the wall. With Frank Sinatra triumphantly in charge of the demonstration, the film explains and at moments almost justifies the phenomenal Sinatra success. The objective observer is now able to assess Frankie's charm, his cockiness, his joyful infatuation with the microphone, the camera and the spotlight, every aspect in fact of a human creature perfectly at home and afloat in his own natural medium.

The story however could hardly be sillier. Danny develops under the tutelage of his friend Mike (Alex Nicol) and the patronage of a night-club gangster. Mike and Danny quarrel over a girl (Shelley Winters), the gangster shoots Mike and Danny hurries into the night announcing that he is "going to grow up". It is accepted as a satisfactory sign of his new maturity that he hustles right out and shoots the gangster.

"I'LL SEE YOU IN MY DREAMS", still another screen biography, is dedicated to the life, time and talents of Lyricist Gus Kahn. It follows the stock pattern—the humble beginning, the romance with the youthful sweetheart (Doris Day) the dazzling rise to fortune, the collapse with the depression, the slow but solid comeback. Comedian Danny Thomas is presented here as the lyricist who writes a successful song, marries an ambitious wife and is soon as busy, day and night, as a successful obstetrician.

Among the ditties that Lyricist Kahn brought into the world were the title song, "Pretty Baby", "Memories", "Gee I Wish That I Had a Girl", "It Had to be You", "Making Whoopee". On the whole the tunes are a good deal more memorable than the picture.

—20th Century-Fox

"VIVA ZAPATA!"

WORLD OF WOMEN

SOME FASHION SHOWS

COCO, a debonair white poodle with a skittish red bow over his forehead, was mascot for Simpson's show which took an entirely new form this season. Instead of doing a daily show, their fashion story was presented over a two-week period in a series of changing style parades and demonstrations on their Fashion Floor. The audience was given close-ups of spring successes such as the pendulum coat—successor to the pyramid coat—in which fullness is concentrated at sides instead of back; many full-skirted dresses, pretty small hats such as Gibson Girl sailors and "rocker" bonnets, tiny "pop" coats that reach only to the waist, unusual new fabrics.

An American Airlines stewardess was on hand to advise about travel clothes and how to pack them. Across the way an Elizabeth Arden consultant was generous with practical tips about make-up to wear with the hats.

Margery Widdrington, Simpson's New York stylist was present with fashion advisor Ruth Boxer, to help with the planning of spring wardrobes. An expert fur cutter was at work nearby and onlookers could watch him match skins, "dropping" them with many quick slashes—one of the most intricate operations in the creation of a fur coat. Or you could watch a skilled tailor and see what makes the hiplines of this season's suit form a soft arch over the hipline. It's done with intricately cut buckram, the placing of almost imperceptible pads in the lining.

NEXT best thing to being on hand at the Paris openings was a seat at Eaton's show where the trend-setting fashions were so fresh they were practically piping hot. Paris, London, New York and Canadian makers contributed to this.

What you don't see is almost as important as what you do see, and underpinnings are varied and wonderful. Preoccupation with the skirt is a distinctive feature of both daytime and afternoon dresses and practically every skirt in the show demanded, and got the support of a stiffened petticoat—an English import came with its own built-in ruffle showing just below the hem. Petticoats were brought right out in the open on ballet dancers—taffeta, net,

BRAIN-TEASER

IT'S OUT OF THE QUESTION

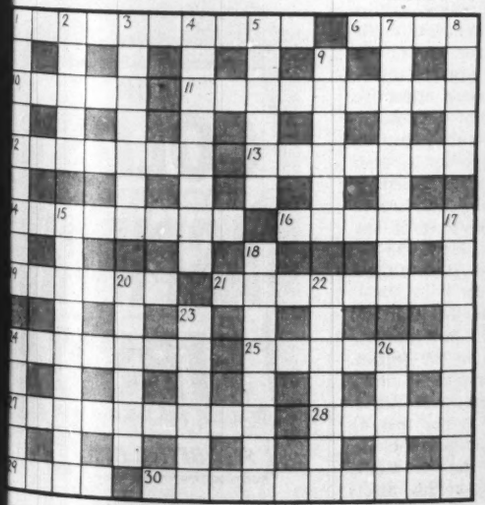
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Surprised it suggests it has returned an article? (5,5)
6. Certainly not dirt cheap these days! (4)
10. Violet took it to Ray. (5)
11. Only a nut takes claret when he doesn't want to! (9)
12. Suggests a jingle on a milk carrier. (3,4)
13. See 24 across
14. Hardly the type of person for a conversation-piece! (8)
16. As size is a trial, shall we court it? (6)
19. He's got no further than the first two letters! (6)
21. 150 have a sense about this. (8)
22. and 13. Canadian painter who suggests, perhaps, what Nell Gwyn was to her King. (7, 7)
25. Study the billboard. (7)
27. Its operator turns in the race. (to get more ground, of course) (5-4)
28. Those leave Louis, the G.I., in Italy. (5)
29. Keats, in turn, is often devoured thus. (4)
30. Will it make the Chinese waiter say "wishy-washy"? (10)

DOWN

1. Cuts a rent, and we mean cuts! (9)
2. Kiss the dust, Chinese fashion. (5)
3. A superlative close-up? (7)
4. Their entries account for your losses. (8)
5. The queen appeared in it "when we were a couple of kids". (6)
7. Elijah and St. Paul are also. (9)
8. Met to make music. (5)
9. This shows that M.P.s are not entirely rascals. (6)
15. Testimonial for an eccentric. (9)
17. Without the tax rate, 27 is to a 19 and 30. (9)
18. Did the strike-breaker get his from a kick in the shin? (8)
20. The charm of Delilah? (6)
22. An opening to a lunar transformation. (7)
23. Is doubled up under as saintly a place as you'll find. (6)
24. The crow 'e brought forth quail! (5)
26. Architect Jones appears to announce his entrance. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Shoot the works
10. Pulse
11. Shiftless
12. Romance
13. Trundle
14. Dirt cheap
17. Baker
20. Casks
22. Skinflint
24. Rompers
27. Senegal
28. Lineament
29. Rooks
30. It's a great life

DOWN

2. Hallmarks
3. Oceanic
4. Taste
5. Edict
6. See 24 down
7. Knead
8. Sporadic
9. Isle
15. Ess
16. Poi
18. Krieghoff
19. Ruthless
21. Smetana 23. Funeral
24 and 6. Rule of thumb
25. Manet 26. Spear
27. Sutra (201)

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FLOWERING ALMOND	2-3 ft.	2.50
EUONYMUS ALATUS	18-24 ins.	1.30
BRIDAL WREATH	2-3 ft.	.80
SPIRAEA A. WATERER	15-18 ins.	.70
SNOWBALL	2-3 ft.	.90
FORSYTHIA SPECTABILIS	3-4 ft.	.90
WEIGELA BRISTOL RUBY	2-3 ft.	1.50
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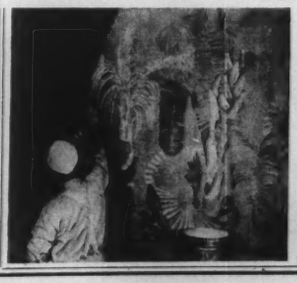

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embroidered cotton, stiffened crinoline—and many dresses and suits had a built-in lining to give them the float-away silhouettes.

French imports in this show made it plain that Paris has its eye on the waistline; but it's a wavering eye with complete disregard for the facts of anatomy and the waistline was placed at high or low altitude, incurved, or barely implied.

In the words of commentator Dora Matthews, "This season's hats are mostly small, with a feeling for width." To illustrate her point a group of French hats was shown one by one on a movie screen as a spotlight shone on a model wearing the original. In the group—a golden straw in figure-of-eight shape, a striped milan turban, white alpaca over a shallow velvet cap, wide-brim hat laden with mimosa and grey feathers.

So frightened and pathetic—holding a piece of a doll

This is Elena. Her father was killed in an air-raid. Her mother, returning ill and broken from a prison camp in Germany, has not worked since 1945. With her own tired hands, and with old pieces of wood and tin, Elena's mother put together a pitiful shack. You can imagine how bitter cold it is in winter. Last year, Elena, trying to warm herself at their brazier went too close and fell in, painfully carbonizing her little left hand. Her mother writes "She cried so very much that I promised myself that for the coming year my child would have warm clothes and a doll. Where can I find such things for my little one? How can I protect her and help her?"

The war still goes on for Elena and such children. Your help can mean love and security and finally rehabilitation. The Plan is dedicated to Peace in a world where our children will have to live with these children . . . we need your help to help them!

You alone, or as a member of a group, can help these children by becoming a Foster Parent. You will immediately be sent the case history and picture of "your" child upon receipt of application with initial payment. Your relationship with "your" child is on a most personal level . . . we do no mass relief. Each child, treated as an individual, receives food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care according to his or her needs.

"Your" child is told that you are his or her Foster Parent, and correspondence through our office is encouraged. At once the child is touched by love and thus a sense of belonging is created.

The Foster Parents' Plan is a non-political, non-profit, non-sectarian, independent relief organization organized in England by Major J. Langdon-Davies in 1937, and helping children in Greece, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland and England. International headquarters are in New York. Financial statements are filed with International Better Business Bureau and Montreal Department of Social Welfare and full information is available to any competent authority in Canada.

Already many Canadians are Foster Parents. Join them today. Funds are needed desperately for plastic surgery, artificial limbs, artificial eyes, that the children who have suffered so cruelly may have the necessary aids to give them some comfort, hope and love. Your help is not only vital to a child struggling for life itself—but also toward world understanding and friendship. Your help can mean—and do—so much. Won't you share with one of them, please?

All contributions deductible for Income Tax purposes.

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Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Prov. ..... Date .....

Contributions are deductible from Income Tax

BC SAYS, "MAKE IT CASUAL"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

der Street turns out her swim suits and beach fashions on an assembly line basis. In Los Angeles a new Rose Marie Reid factory sprawls over one whole city block and produces a major percentage of swim suits worn in the United States.

The only Jantzen factory in Canada produces its popular line for all of Canada from Vancouver. Swim suits, sweaters, T-shirts, knitted suits and sports clothes pour out of this factory in an endless flow to almost every town and city from here to Newfoundland.

This is a BC-owned business which began way back in 1915 as the Universal Knitting Mills. In 1925 it was given the Jantzen franchise for Canada and has been growing larger and continuing to operate in its Vancouver factory ever since. President and Manager, Mr. J. R. Bayne has guided its destiny since then and feels that, though far from the vastly larger markets of the East, the tempo and atmosphere of British Columbia does just fine for the production of his outdoor line of fashions.

From here we take an alphabetical turn through the "Seventh Avenue" of Vancouver.

"ALJEAN", one of the youngest companies, in four years has gained a reputation for a very fine hand with tartans. Owned and personally run by a husband-wife team, Al and Jean (Aljean) Guskin, the firm produces tartan fashions as superbly put together as the finest tailored Scottish imports.

Already, and with a fair sized factory going full speed, they have no little difficulty keeping up with just their American West Coast trade from the famous I. Magnin chain of stores as well as other high-fashion stores here and down to Los Angeles.

One of the oldest firms in the BC garment industry is the Fitwell Company taken over in recent years from their father by the young Charkow brothers, Abe and Morris.

A plate glass wall in the production part of their one-floor modern building looks out across Vancouver's busy waterfront to the towering snow-capped mountains across Burrard Inlet on the North Shore. As Abe Charkow, manager, says, "It may not be Canada's largest factory but no other has a more attractive set-up nor so magnificent a view."

Local buyers report that Fitwell suits and coats truly live up to their name. One buyer for a large department store says she takes less markdowns on these garments than on any of the lines she carries. Here too the fashions in coats and suits follow classic California trends.

A gold miner from the Caribou country in BC's interior left his wife to go off to war early in the forties. He returned to find her making fancy bits of lingerie for Vancouver stores.

It is still a surprise to her that he did not sling it off as pastime for the little woman while she was alone. Instead he cashed in on his assets and, set her up in a lingerie factory where she designs and he manages production.

The outcome has proved his idea sound for partners Marjorie and Bill Hamilton and their Marjorie Hamilton Ltd. establishment. Marjorie, as gentle and modest a woman as anyone would ever meet in the fashion

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business, likes to put glamour even into a pair of tailored pyjamas. Bill, her husband, is as rugged as he was when burrowing into mountains looking for gold. The business end of the factory is for him. He hardly knows a gusset from a girdle but does business like a gentleman from the wide open spaces and his customers like it.

One of the first manufacturers to realize the West Coast might conceivably become the California of Canada in fashion was Albert Kaplan.

For years he was associated with the Queen Dress Company of Montreal and made frequent trips out to the Pacific coast cities. He liked the climate and had unbounded optimism in BC's future. So he bought out the old National Dress Company just after the war and gave it a face lifting that made it one of the most up-to-date factories anywhere.

Mr. Kaplan's first business success came at the close of the war. Sensing boredom with the dull, stereotyped clothes of the past years and turning his back on the much ballyhooed New Look from Paris, he made a line of pastel gabardine suits and coats bearing the label, "Styled in California, Made in Vancouver By Kaplan".

They were a hit with the public. In the trade they would call the line "a runner". Stores ordered and reordered and Kaplan's name was rosy with his accounts.

Current enthusiasm in the Kaplan factory centres around the stunning line he has made with Island Weavers' hand-loomed fabrics. These are still classic in style but designed to make the most of Mrs. Murray's distinctive weaves and patterns.

AND RIGHT DOWN in Vancouver's Chinatown is a lively factory manufacturing blouses that are finding their way into stores across Canada. This is the Original Blouse Co. operating just the past five years and growing so fast it has a time of it keeping up with its own expansion. In the past year production has tripled. Owned and run by M. Adler and Roy Waldman, they began with nine employees; now have 50.

The garment manufacturing business is a part of British Columbia's industrial picture which has had little publicity except in the pages of *The Vancouver Daily Province*.

A billion dollars is being spent right now in other industries of the province, as a recent SATURDAY NIGHT story reported. Only one thing holding back the fashion industry here is a comparatively small market, but all those connected with the trade in BC feel the future is wide open. With the new expansion that will come, and if the manufacturers continue their distinctively Western approach to their production, this centre can become to the Canadian trade what California is to the mammoth U.S. fashion picture.

With a mild winter climate and the world's finest scenery it might be an idea for British Columbians in the business to hold a "January Fashion 'Potlach'" (to borrow a native BC custom) and invite Eastern buyers out to see just what is going on the "last-on-the-left" province.

William Billingsley, most famous of English China painters, created the lovely rose design of the tea-pot shown above while at Coalport (1820-1822). It is known as "Billingsley Rose" and is painted on fine feldspar porcelain with leadless glaze. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum

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are offered for open competition among boys in Grade IX or higher who wish to enter St. Andrew's next September. Examination on 15th and 16th of May. Full particulars on request to The Headmaster, K. G. B. KETCHUM, B.A.

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About People

THIS month SATURDAY NIGHT bade *au revoir* to CYRIL FOY, Advertising Manager of the publication for the past seven years. He has resigned to enter a business enterprise of his own. His successor is LLOYD M. HODGKINSON, formerly SATURDAY NIGHT advertising representative in the Consolidated Press Limited Montreal office.

"Cy" Foy joined Consolidated Press 27 years ago after high school graduation. His first job was in the circulation department under his brother JOHN FOY, CPL Director of Circulation. Two years later he swung to the advertising side of publishing, first in the trade papers division, including managership of *Woman's Wear;* next in the Montreal office; then on *Canadian Home Journal* and the sales staff of SATURDAY NIGHT; finally as Advertising Manager.

During his career with CPL Cyril Foy has attained high regard among national advertisers and agency people. He took an active part in the Advertising and Sales Club of Toronto, on the executive, and as a lecturer at the University of Toronto extension courses in salesmanship sponsored by the club.

■ A Kingston (Ont.)-born Dean of Christ Church Cathedral in Victoria has been elected Bishop of Calgary. A graduate of Wycliffe College, the VERY REV. G. R. CALVERT has worked mostly in Manitoba; went to Victoria in 1949.

■ Sports is still making "outstanding Canadian" news. Latest we noticed was the recent naming by the Canadian Swimming Association of Canada's outstanding 1951 swimmers. There's nothing coincidental about the fact they both live in Vancouver; they're sister and brother . . . with 21-year-old KAY MCNAMEE winning the Beatrice Pines Trophy and 18-year old GERRY MCNAMEE, the Sir Edward Beattie Trophy.

■ Open House Day at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, occurs every three years. This year was it, and on March 8, some 50,000 visitors and 700 undergrad guides hightailed it over the 500-acre campus and got their money's-view of the new buildings—$4,000,000 worth of them—including the huge modern-designed War Memorial Gymnasium and the up-to-date Law Building.

More than 200 major displays and demonstrations upheld the students' tag of Open House as a "ten-ring educational circus." You stepped up and you took your choice: a three-acre outdoor model of the Fraser River, a scale model of the Kitimat Project (BC's aluminum development), the 4,000,000 volt Van De Graaff generator, the Collins Helium liquefier (can reach one-tenth of a degree above absolute zero), a lie-detector, salons of art, photography and handicrafts and a dress rehearsal of the Players' spring production of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing." UBC was out to prove itself "a progressive University serving a progressive Province."

LIGHTER SIDE

MORE UNFINISHED BUSINESS

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THERE is one thing to be said for Hollywood — it never lets its public relations lapse. As long as there is a vestige of interest in the doings of its fabulous folk the Industry's press agents and columnists follow it up tirelessly, keeping us informed at every turn. Nobody is going to have to ask "I wonder how the Michael Wildings are getting along"? or "Whatever became of the Franchot Tones"? No one has to speculate fruitlessly about the domestic relations of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sinatra. They are ideal at the moment and if they should stop being ideal somebody is sure to let us know about it in plenty of time.

In almost any other part of the globe, however, news items have a tendency to end up in blind alleys. We are constantly being teased by press stories that flash up in the front page one day and then vanish the next, without even a decent burial in the back sections. For instance, what about that escaped puma that was said to be prowling about the suburbs of Shreveport, Louisiana? Was it ever captured? Could it conceivably have headed north? Not likely, but it would be reassuring to know.

Then there was the case of Bella, the hippopotamus in the Vienna Zoo. Bella was fed feminine hormones in order to induce a better maternal attitude towards her new-born son Jussy. (Bella ate her last son in a fit of temper.) What are the present relations between Bella and Jussy? Is the silver cord still intact?

IS WINNIE RUTH JUDD in custody or out at the present moment? And has anybody solved Toronto's first subway murder?

Are the crowds in Moscow still lining up for the recently released "Tarzan" series? Have the Moscow audiences taken up the Party point of view that Tarzan is an acceptable figure, since he grew up in the jungle free from capitalist influences? Or are there Muscovites to whom it occurs that Tarzan owes his happy state to his freedom from the influences of the Soviet? Nobody looks for news elaborations from behind the Iron Curtain of course. But it is still a subject for interesting speculation on this side.

Has the giant Stockholm Peace Petition finally reverted to the files? Anybody heard anything from Fred Rose lately?

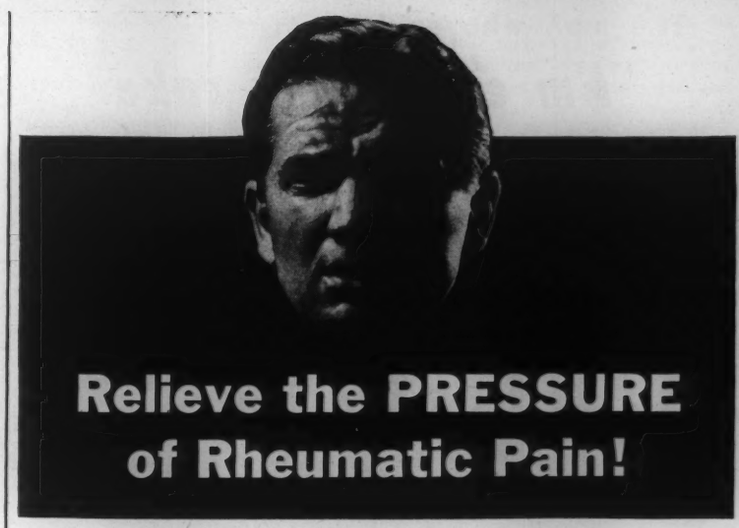
And, by the way, what happened to "New Frontiers," the Canadian cultural magazine which the Labor Progressive Party, treading embarrassingly on the heels of the Massey Report, proposed to launch in December? "New Frontiers" was supposed to combat "the war-inciting dehumanizing Yankee Dollar Culture," and "provide an independent voice of the people in the arts which alone can advance the cause of the Canadian people's culture." We're still looking for "New Frontiers" on the newsstands, which still bloom richly with evidences of Yankee Dollar Culture.

QUITE a number of personal feuds flared in recent months, and then died away in the indifferent press. It would be interesting to know how they were settled. Does Tallulah Bankhead, for instance, feel that she had the final word with Mrs. Evyleen Cronin? Have James Mason and William Saroyan made up their differences since Mr. Mason slapped Mr. Saroyan for talking in the movies? Are Walter Winchell, Josephine Baker and Sugar Ray Robinson friends again, after the differences rising from Miss Baker's delayed filet mignon in the Stork Club? Are Barbara Ann Scott and Sonja Henie on speaking terms? And is Senator McCarthy still mad at Professor Phileo Nash?

Another problem that teases the curiosity of readers but gets scant attention from editors is the difficult position of Washington ladies with mink coats, the mink having become an embarrassing political symbol in the Capitol. Does Mrs. Merle Young still wear her $9,000 model? Or has she wisely put it away till after the November elections?

And speaking of mink coats, where are the rumored nylon mink coats developed by Defence Research scientists during the War? This is the fabulous garment that looks exactly like mink, launders like a handkerchief, is moth-resistant, wears forever and costs $120. Are we really to see the day when mink and mouton rub elbows in the chain store line-up? Or is the $120 mink nylon coat just another of those press reports that flash across the front page and die before they reach the back section?

And finally there is the case of Willi Bruntjen. Willi made the front page for several days and captured public interest by his predicament, his guilelessness and his touching eagerness to please. By this time, exonerated and decontaminated, he is probably heading for the mining fields of British Columbia. We'd like to hear what happens to him in the future and we know we never will. He will be dropped into the editorial limbo and the vacated front-page space will be taken by some less engaging figure, who in turn will be forgotten too.



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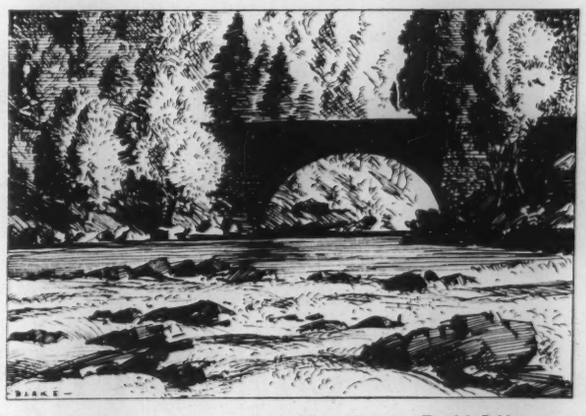
SCOTLAND



Tomich Bridge

Scotland has a wealth of lovely, little-known havens like this. Tomich Bridge boasts no terrifying crags nor legends of warring clans; but in their place it offers the visitor a deeply satisfying beauty and quietude.

There is no finer, no kindlier whisky than this, the rich result of five generations' distilling experience.

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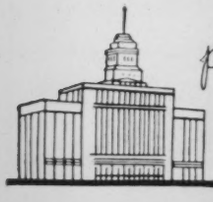

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JET SQUADRON

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

This is the record that Davidson is now trying to better with his new squadrons. Teamed with Group Captain E. B. Hale, DFC, his commanding officer, Davidson has enthused his pilots with the necessity of flying in all weather conditions. "Last week," he said, "I was horrified to see three of them touch down just at dusk, bare minutes before the fog rolled in over the field. They're *really* getting the idea."

A typical exercise will see the fighter boys at briefing before dawn. They are told that a hostile bomber-stream has been picked up on radar. They are to find it and attack.

Primary directions are given to them from the ground, but at 35,000 feet visibility is poor and they start rubbernecking on radar. Soon a signal appears on the screen of their radar gunsights and they start homing in on their target. As they close with the Lancasters of Bomber Command their camera guns begin to purr. This is the test. This is what they are here for; to bring their guns to the enemy and shoot them accurately.

SOON they break their attacks and streak for home with an eye on their fuel gauges. Limited to about ninety minutes' flying time, the pilots must find their targets quickly, attack quickly, and get home in a hurry. From takeoff to landing has taken perhaps eighty minutes, perhaps less.

After interrogation, the youngsters sit down in the mess to some of the best meals in Britain. Unlike World War II, the Canadians are now eating American rations *brought up to RCAF standards*, and prepared by Canadian cooks.

Across the table flows a babble of technical opinion concerning the exercises, the armament of the Sabres, dives at supersonic speeds and the merits of extra power.

"When are we going to get Orendas or Sapphires in these kites?" asks a freckled youngster. A senior officer shrugs his shoulders. "We sure need that extra thrust," adds the youngster. "About 1,500 pounds more would make the Sabre a real aircraft."

"What we need is some effective armament," chips in a tenor voice. "Four cannon maybe instead of those six peashooters up front."

"Yeah, and what about those air-to-air rockets?" another youth enthuses. "They'd be the real McCoy for bomber interception like this morning."

After the present wing is brought up to strength this spring with the arrival of 439 Squadron, North Luffenham, as a unit, will be complete. The remaining eight or nine squadrons of Canada's Air Division will probably never see the station, but will be sent straight to new airfields in Europe.

So far, the RCAF has not committed itself on when its Air Division will be complete. Rumor has it that it will be in 1954. But early or late, Canadians can rest assured that when it is completed it will be the best available in aircrew, groundcrew, aircraft and morale.

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INDONESIA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

Islam. On the eastern tip of the island are some scattered handfuls of Communists, still being tracked down for their part in the unsuccessful 1948 uprising. And in various parts of Java, as well as on some of the other islands, are organized bands of former guerrillas, youngsters who were heroes at 16 and today don't want to go back to their farms and villages. Despite all you hear about the guerrilla problem being political, it is these young gangsters who constitute the chief menace. They do most of the looting, burning and murdering. Unfortunately, to rehabilitate them is more an economic problem than a police task.

In the big cities you are oppressed by these problems of creating a new state out of nothing. In the villages you see the burning enthusiasm of a newly-independent people who are determined that the future is theirs. "Merdeka, merdeka!" (freedom, freedom!), all the children shout. And children and adults alike come in from the rice terraces to fill up the schools in one shift after the other. I have never seen such a hunger for education and literacy.

Almost every already-literate citizen has been drafted to teach others. And much more than the simple ABC's are involved; from the schoolroom, the peasants go back to the fields to apply new techniques of crop rotation, manuring and cross-breeding. At this grass-roots level, they are raising the agricultural potential of Indonesia in a startling fashion. Cooperatives are ousting the old money-lender system. Newly-learnt principles of hygiene are slowly improving the people's health.

POLITICAL and economic problems at the top remain to be solved. In the countryside, however, no one is waiting for the politicians. Horizons have been widened, for the first time in centuries, and Indonesia's people are doggedly and enthusiastically working their way into a better future.

What is left for the Dutch here? Not all will agree with the man at the airport. It is no paradise, as others will admit, but still they are reasonably happy. And the attitude of at least some towards difficult living conditions and governmental inefficiency is: "One must give them a chance. It's not their fault, really. You can't expect them to run with the big boys when they are a nation just learning to walk."

The remaining Dutch interests, the utilities, the indigo, kapok and rubber plantations, which some fervent nationalists would like to take over are in a sense protected by the Dutch "KPM" coastal fleet of 300 vessels. KPM represents the railway system, the roadways, the canalways of an archipelago of hundreds of islands spread over 3,000 miles.

Java, the heart of Indonesia with half of its 90 million people, must be fed from faraway islands. A Dutch threat to withdraw the KPM fleet could be a potent one. But a small item in the local paper the other day noted that Indonesia had just ordered 23 small coastal freighters in Hamburg, 10 in Belgium and another 10 in Italy. It looks like another move towards independence.

BALI FOOTNOTE: A local tourist agent estimates that 75 per cent of all Bali's pre-war tourists came to look at the lovely, half-clad women. For Anglo-Saxon tourists, he raises this to 90 per cent.

But the "Law of December 22, 1950" ordered Bali's beauties to get dressed. It is not puritanism, nor simply Java's Muslims ordering around Bali's Hindus. It is a new and unusual expression of Asian nationalism. "Our women were not created to be a tourist attraction," declaims a local politician. "They have been exploited long enough by Western delight-seekers. They are human beings, with their own self-respect."

To drive that home to the tourists, the Balinesians have been put into blouses. Many seem uncertain about how these new-fangled things work, and tie the sleeves around the back. And in the island's interior, the gayly-colored, hand-woven sarong, negligently knotted at the waist, still dominates the scene—as the tourist presumably views it.

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